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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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TURKEY IS IN VASSALAGE

So Says a London Journal, but the Foreign Office Denies.

THE UNKIAR-SKELESSI AGREEMENT

Russia Might Close the Dardanelles to Warships of All Nations in the Event of War.

AAREJ PASHA AND CZAR SIGNED TREATY

Trustworthiness of the Sources of Information Is Guaranteed, but the Scheme Was Tried Once Vainly.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that Russia and Turkey have formed a defensive and offensive alliance. The Foreign Office here says that it has no information of the sort, and that it attaches no importance to The Pall Mall Gazette's report. This report is as follows:

"An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. The basis of the treaty is on the lines of the Unkiar-Skelessi agreement. The treaty has been signed here, and its ratification has been exchanged at St. Petersburg between Aarej Pasha and the Czar.

"M. Cambon, French Ambassador to Turkey, had an audience with the Sultan Jan. 21, which lasted two hours. This tends to show that France is in all probability a member of the new alliance."

The Gazette's correspondent is believed to be inside of the British Embassy. The Unkiar-Skelessi agreement dates back to 1833, and amounts to a reduction of Turkey to the position of a vassal State.

The treaty bound the Russian and Turkish Governments to mutually assist one another to resist foreign aggression and to help each other in case of internal dangers. As Turkey was at the time of the conclusion of the agreement in a state of utter collapse, Russia waived the matter of assistance promised by Turkey and received, instead, permission in the event of Russia being at war to close the Dardanelles to warships of all nations. The Western powers refused to recognize the treaty, which was soon tacitly abandoned.

The Pall Mall Gazette guarantees the reliability of the sources of information of its representative at Constantinople.

Dispatches received here show that ignorance is declared in official quarters in Paris, Berlin, and Vienna of an offensive and defensive alliance having been entered upon by Russia and Turkey.

In some quarters the report is characterized as ridiculous. Nevertheless, it is widely admitted that the recent known exchange of communications between Russia and Turkey justify the expectation of some agreement between the two powers.

A dispatch from Paris, which The Standard will publish to-morrow, says that inquiries made in that city failed to prove knowledge in official circles of the existence of such an alliance, but brought forth a denial that it was possible for a treaty to be concluded on the lines of the Unkiar-Skelessi agreement, as that would imply an inevitable war.

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says he finds that such an alliance is regarded as not improbable, which statement is confirmed by The Post's Berlin representative.

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the rumor is nowise new, it having been in circulation for some time in Vienna in various forms. The correspondent adds that inquiries have resulted in the expression of a consensus of opinion that no such treaty has been concluded, but he further says that none is needed, as the cordial, unstipulated agreement between Russia and Turkey, based upon mutual interests, is firmer and more complete now than at any time since the war of 1877.

The Daily Graphic says the report was received by a London daily some weeks ago from Rome. Inquiries failed to establish the truth of the dispatch, and it was, therefore, suppressed.

ABDUL HAMID SOLD THE EMPIRE.

Gave a Talisman to the Czar by Which the Possessor Dominates.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The United Press correspondent at Constantinople sends the following information:

"The Turks here are very angry about the presents taken by Aarif from the Sultan to the Czar. The Oriental Advertiser was suspended for publishing the fact that Aarif had left in company with the Dragoman of the Russian Embassy.

"There is no doubt that he carried presents, and the Turks think he has sold the empire. It is even said that the presents included a stone of great value, a stone which is regarded with veneration as a talisman, whose possessor will dominate the Empire. I have heard this story from several sources."

PORTE'S PERMISSION WITHHELD.

Turkish Soldiers near the Hot Springs Repulsed by Use of Dynamite.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople telegraphs under the date of Jan. 22, as follows:

"United States Minister Terrell has not received the assent of the Porte to his pressing demands for the admission of the American Red Cross Society into Asia Minor for the purpose of distributing relief to the suffering Armenians. The European Embassies in Constantinople have not recommended the work of the Red Cross Society, and the British Embassy, finding that Russia objected to the society's undertaking the work of relief, withdrew its encouragement in order to preserve the unity of the powers, it was alleged."

A telegram received here to-day from Aintab says that the foreign Consuls who were delegated to mediate between the Turks who are besieging Zeitoun, and the Armenians, who are holding the town, have arrived at Aintab. Some of them had all their baggage stolen en route.

A letter received here from Marash says that the Turks have been severely beaten and repulsed near the Hot Springs. The commanding officer of the Turkish soldiers

Continued on Page 2.

STORMS SOUTH AND WEST

Telegraph Lines Wrecked and Poles Down in Some Places—Rain, Snow, Sleet, and Heavy Wind.

One of the heaviest storms of the season has been prevailing in the South for the last three days and is traveling slowly north. At the same time there has been heavy weather in the far North and Northwest.

Both storms have been moving toward the Eastern coast, and New-York will probably get the benefit of the combination to-day.

The storms have been characterized by terrific winds, heavy rainfall, and snow and sleet. Telegraph wires are down in many States, in some cases the poles being blown out of the ground.

The Western Union men at Buffalo telegraphed to the main office here last night: "Sleeting all the way west of Toledo, and raining east of Toledo. We have lost all our single wires."

The manager at the Western Union office said at midnight that they were getting into better shape, and had connection with all Western points.

Great trouble was experienced during the night in connections with the South, especially with Baltimore. A hurricane was blowing there at midnight, and the rain was coming down in torrents. In Buffalo and Detroit they were having rain and snow.

The main storm started about three days ago in the Gulf of Mexico, and moved north. The storm centre oscillated between the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and Georgia, but spread to Iowa, Nebraska, and through the Mississippi Valley. The lake region had heavy snow. In Chicago the temperature was too high for snow, and a drizzling rain prevailed there yesterday.

The advance guard of the storm struck New-York early this morning, beginning with a northeast wind. The marine observer at Sandy Hook reported at midnight that a heavy gale was blowing, accompanied by rain.

The Weather Bureau gave out that rain, with snow, would be on before daylight, and that the day would be a wet one, with high winds.

The temperature will probably be much higher than yesterday, when the highest point was 35°. It is expected that the rain will continue for eight hours.

FIERCE STORM IN THE WEST.

Ice Three Inches Thick Formed on Telegraph Wires—Rain and Sleet.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The rain and sleet storm which began last night, still continues with no prospect of abatement. Telegraph wires have been prostrated and traffic in general throughout this section has been interfered with.

The storm appears to have extended all over Illinois, Michigan, Eastern Wisconsin, and Northern and Western Indiana.

Ice three inches thick has formed on some of the telegraph wires in the territory in which the storm prevails.

MRS. J. H. WORMAN KILLS HERSELF

Took Her Life in Her Son's Room in Fifth Avenue—Brooding Over His Condition, It Was Thought.

Mrs. Emma Worman was found dead on a couch in a room at 241 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon by her son Benjamin. She had shot herself through the heart.

Benjamin Worman is the President of the Outing Publishing Company, and his father, J. H. Worman, is its Treasurer. The offices of the company are at 239 and 241 Fifth Avenue. The man office is on the top floor of No. 239 and in the adjoining building, No. 241, on the same floor, are the private rooms of young Mr. Worman.

Mrs. Worman had been in the habit of calling at the office daily, going through the business office and securing the key to her son's private rooms from one of the employes. About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon she got the key and went to the rooms. An hour later a young woman attached to the office had business in the rooms and knocked upon the doors, but receiving no answer, concluded that Mrs. Worman was asleep, and went away.

The son entered the rooms at 5 o'clock and found the body. The husband was engaged in the business office, and nothing was said to him of the finding of the body until after a physician had pronounced her dead.

Mrs. Worman, according to her son, returned from the country two weeks ago, and was much exercised because he was to undergo a surgical operation in a few days. The revolver with which she shot herself belonged to the son, and was in a bureau in the room. It is believed that constant brooding over the young man's trouble was the cause of her act.

DEATH OF CHARLES E. TRACY

A Well-known New-York Lawyer, Who Was Formerly the President's Partner, Expires in Colorado.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Charles E. Tracy of the law firm of Bangs, Stetton, Tracy & McVeagh of New-York City, died at Colorado Springs, Col., where he had gone in search of health, at 11 o'clock last night. Mr. Tracy's health had been poor for some time on account of pulmonary trouble, and it was on the advice of his physician that he went to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Tracy was born in New-York City forty years ago. He was a son of Charles Tracy, and was a brother of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

He was twice married, his first wife having died fourteen years ago, leaving a daughter, now seventeen years old. His second wife was Miss Jennie Bigelow, the second daughter of John Bigelow, a former Minister to France, and a Trustee of the Tilden estate. She, with three children, the youngest about two and a half years old, survive him.

The arrangements for the funeral will be in charge of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Tracy was graduated from the College of the City of New-York and Columbia Law College. He took an active part in religious and charitable works, and was a Vestryman and Treasurer of Dr. Rainsford's church of New-York City. He was also a member of the Church of the Holy Innocents, at Highland Falls, where he had his country seat.

Until his illness, Mr. Tracy took an active part in all kinds of athletic sports, and was a member of the Racket and Century Clubs of New-York City, besides social clubs. Ex-President Cleveland became a member of Mr. Tracy's firm in 1889.

Disagreement in the Lennon Case.

The jury in the trial for manslaughter in the second degree of William F. Lennon, owner of the buildings at 151 to 157 Orchard Street, which collapsed on March 1, 1895, causing the death of four persons and the injuring of others, reported last night that it could not agree.

The announcement of the disagreement was made before Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, at 10:50 o'clock, and he discharged the jury. It was stated that the jury stood 9 to 3 for acquittal.

Lennon was paroled until to-day.

Justice Smyth was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and had to be supported to and from the bench.

Favorable Report on Coppinger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs this morning ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Col. Coppinger to be Brigadier General. This action was taken by the unanimous vote of the committee.

LARGE DEMAND FOR BONDS

Probable that It Will Exceed the Amount to be Sold.

NOT, HOWEVER, A POPULAR LOAN

Estimated that Individual Offers Will Not Aggregate More Than $10,000,000—Many Banks Among the Bidders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—While the opinion is expressed in the Treasury that there is a probability that the offers for new bonds will exceed the amount of the loan asked for by the Government, the predictions of Treasury officers, made soon after the call was issued, that it would not be exactly a popular loan, are likely to be verified. It is possible that the amount of popular, or individual offers will not aggregate to exceed $10,000,000, and the aggregate may not prove to be so large. This is but a small part of the entire loan, but it will bring gold into the Treasury, it is hoped, that otherwise would not have come out of hoarding places.

It is admitted as apparent that the bonds will be taken principally by banks and in large blocks, which will be bid for, perhaps, at a rate understood by the bidders, which will be somewhat higher than private bidders, in their anxiety to get the bonds at the lowest possible figure, would venture to bid. It is considered extremely probable that the exclusion of many private bidders not representing banks, from securing the bonds, will be followed by an unreasonable complaint that the bonds were not offered at a fixed price, invariable to all who might choose to subscribe to them, with an understanding that they should be issued to subscribers in the order of their subscriptions.

Such a plan would deprive the Government of the advantages to be derived from the higher prices to be expected from those prepared to make close computations and to bid accordingly. The outcome of the plan adopted, of course, will disappoint those who were determined that a desire to have a "popular" loan should be gratified, rather than that the Government should secure its stock of gold at the best advantage to the Treasury.

MR. WALKER'S NEW BANKING BILL.

The Author Thinks It Will Clear up All Financial Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Copies of the new Banking bill prepared by Mr. Walker of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, were received this morning from the office of the Public Printer. The bill is unique, in that it is provided with a copious index with full marginal notes and foot notes. Mr. Walker claims that under this bill banks can make 3 per cent. more on their currency than they are now receiving; that 300,000,000 more silver dollars will be in actual circulation than at present, and that, while only $236,000,000 of legal-tender notes are provided for under it, it will be a matter of as much indifference what the Government pays out as in the case of a private citizen.

It provides, Mr. Walker says, a sure gold redemption, with one-third less gold than is now visible in the public Treasuries, and also a sure guarantee of the final payment of every dollar of paper money out of the Treasury of the United States, and a profit to the Treasury and banks as well. It proposes, he explains, to save $8,000,000 a year in interest, and to make as solid a union of all the banks in the country as could be had in a United States National bank, with all the advantages of such a bank and none of its risks and disadvantages.

"The fundamental purpose of the bill," he adds, "is to induce the banks to resume the current redemption of the existing legal-tender notes by making their profits larger for so doing."

Mr. Walker hopes that the great banking organizations of the country will furnish the committee with their advice respecting this or any other measure which it may be desirable to report, so that the committee may act in conformity with the wishes of the ablest financiers, to the end that the approval of the latter may be so clear and emphatic that it cannot be disregarded by Congress.

One of Mills's Freaks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Mills, (Dem., Tex.,) introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to repeal the act of July 14, 1870, to authorize the refunding of the National debt, and the act of Jan. 14, 1875, for the resumption of specie payment. He asked that it be read a first time to-day, and that it have its second reading to-morrow, when he hoped to have a vote upon it.

BROOKLYN MAN LOSES HIS LIFE

G. M. Silleck Falls from a Railway Train in Florida and Is Killed—Body to be Brought Home.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—The corpse of G. M. Silleck of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found this morning lying by the side of the track of the Florida East Coast Railroad, at Deep Creek trestle, about ten miles from St. Augustine, on the road to Palatka.

Mr. Silleck and wife were passengers on the Wednesday morning train from Daytona, and on the arrival of the train at St. Augustine in the afternoon Mr. Silleck was missing. The last seen of him alive was shortly after leaving Palatka, when he left his wife, as she thought, to go into the smoking car. He did not return, and this morning the railroad authorities began a search for him, when it was discovered that he had fallen from the train. The body will be taken to Brooklyn for interment.

Mr. and Mrs. Silleck had been at Daytona and other points on the east coast for the benefit of Mrs. Silleck's health. They were on their way home when the accident happened.

Was in Business in New-York.

George M. Silleck lived at 829 Greene Avenue. He went to Jacksonville Saturday to bring home his wife, who had been there recuperating for about three months. Mr. Silleck was fifty years old and was in the linen business at 160 Franklin Street, this city. His family consisted of his wife and one son. His son was yesterday telegraphed that his father had met with a serious accident, and he at once started for Florida.

Injured While Coasting in a Wagon.

Twenty-five boys who attend school at Bayard and Mulberry Streets took possession of a wagon yesterday and coasted down hill on the site of the proposed Mulberry Bend Park. They had made four or five trips and were having great sport, when the vehicle suddenly overturned and fell upon them.

Edward Murphy, eleven years old, of 519 Pearl Street, and Pieser Markerson, eleven years old, of 69 Division Street, sustained severe contusions of the head. Carmine Scratta, twelve years old, of 113 Mulberry Street, had his skull fractured. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital. The other boys were able to go home after being attended by an ambulance surgeon.

EXCITED COWS IN WEST STREET

They Knock Down a Patrolman and Frighten Many Women—Captured by a Squad of Policemen.

A drove of cows on the way to the Erie Ferry caused great excitement about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at West and Warren Streets.

At the time many men, women, and children were on the way to their New-Jersey homes, and Patrolman Breen of the Leonard Street Station was helping them to cross West Street.

Suddenly some one gave a yell, and at once about twenty women and children ran in every direction, shrieking at the top of their voices.

Before Policeman Breen knew what had caused the commotion sixteen cows surrounded him and knocked him into the street. Breen is well posted on city ordinances, and when he arose from among the hoofs of the cows he arrested William Kane, whom he recognized as being in charge of the unruly animals. This duty performed, he called for police assistance, and the cows were soon under control in front of Pier 20.

Breen left two policemen and two boys in charge of the cows, and took Kane to the Leonard Street Police Station. The Sergeant at the desk upbraided him for making the arrest, but he persisted that he had only done his duty under the city ordinances.

Kane gave his age as twenty-five years, and said his home was at 853 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The cows, he said, were the property of Thomas E. Wheeler, a cattle dealer in Brooklyn. The only permit Kane had for driving cattle was one dated in 1894 and issued in Brooklyn. He said he had brought the cattle from Staten Island, and was taking them to the Jersey City stock yards.

He said he was stopped by several policemen in the lower part of the city, but was permitted to pass on when he showed the Brooklyn permit. He told Capt. Cross that Mr. Wheler had said that he had a permit, and that if he (Kane) was arrested, there would be trouble for the police.

Inquiry at the Board of Health office showed that Wheeler had no permit in this city, and as no cattle are, by law, permitted to be driven through the streets between the hours of 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., permit or no permit, Kane was locked up.

Then Capt. Cross gave Breen some money and told him to buy fifty yards of stout rope and capture the cattle.

Sixteen patrolmen were sent along to assist Breen, and Roundsman Leonard was put in command of the squad, as he had had some experience as a cowboy years ago in New-Mexico. The rope was cut into sixteen pieces, and one was given to each policeman.

The cattle had meanwhile become restless. Some had escaped from their temporary corral, and a scene of excitement prevailed while efforts were being made to "round them up." Breen secured a long rope, and as he lassoed a cow one of the squad would attach his rope either to her horns or about her neck and start away.

Hundreds of people watched the performance, and finally all the cattle were safe in Clark's stable at 31 North Moore Street, each cow having a stall to herself.

The cows will be fed and milked at Mr. Wheeler's expense at the rate of $2 a day each, and unless he takes them out of pound to-day, they will be taken to the city pound at One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

RAID ON BOSSE'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Thirteen Horses Killed to Prevent Their Being Made into "Chipped Beef"—Four Men Arrested.

Thirteen old horses, starved, miserable beasts, just such as were shown in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Monday in the article exposing the business carried on by Henry Bosse, horse butcher, were killed yesterday. But no "corned beef," choice steaks, or "chipped beef" will be sold from their carcasses. They were killed by officers for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Bosse's place is in Rockaway Avenue, Centreville, on the outskirts of Brooklyn. Mr. Hankinson, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, read all about it in THE TIMES. It is not a part of his business to prevent the cruelty of allowing human beings to eat for "beef" cuts from half-starved and possibly diseased horses bought for $2 or $3 each at auction. But it occurred to him that if the doomed horses were kept without food and water for a day or two before being killed, it was some concern of his.

So yesterday Superintendent Hankinson, accompanied by Drs. Evans and Batten, went to Centreville.

"The story THE TIMES told was not exaggerated," Mr. Hankinson said last night in telling a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the trip.

The thirteen horses were found tied to trees.

"They were eating the bark," Mr. Hankinson said.

That was all they had to eat, and they had no water.

Preparations were evidently being made for the slaughter of the animals. Where there was any chance to cut a choice steak was a mystery, but there seemed to be material for a little "chipped beef" or for filling for one or two bologna sausages.

To keep the horses alive was certainly cruelty. The society's doctors examined them, and Superintendent Hankinson directed that they be killed.

At work about the place were four men. Superintendent Hankinson ordered their arrest as being the perpetrators of the cruelty. They were taken before Judge Hendrickson in Jamaica, where they gave their names as Frank Wolf, August Caspado, Philip Kelly, and Joseph Renaud. Judge Hendrickson held them in $100 bail each for examination.

FALSE ALARM CAUSES MUCH EXCITEMENT

Firemen and Police Reserves Called to the Tunnel in Park Avenue.

Much excitement was caused in the neighborhood of Eighty-eighth Street and Park Avenue last night. Some one saw dense black smoke pouring from the railroad tunnel and turned in a fire alarm. Then some one notified Police Headquarters that a terrible accident had happened in the tunnel.

Half a platoon of policemen had turned out of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station when the fire alarm sounded, and then came the order to send all the reserves of the Twenty-seventh Precinct to Park Avenue. When firemen, policemen, and ambulances arrived the street was packed with people. The crowd was driven back. The firemen entered the tunnel and found that a barrel of oil had caught fire from an engine.

BRAZIL'S DENIAL OF TROUBLE

Cruiser Benjamin Constant Is Not to Take Possession of Trinidad.

LONDON, Jan. 23—The Brazilian Legation here has received a cable dispatch from the Government at Rio Janeiro denying officially that there is any trouble between Brazil and Great Britain or between Brazil and Italy.

The dispatch also says that the voyage of the Brazilian cruiser Benjamin Constant has no reference whatsoever to the Island of Trinidad.

Monument to Gen. Sheridan.

COLUMBUS Ohio, Jan. 23.—Secretary of State Taylor to-day incorporated an association whose purpose is to receive subscriptions and erect a monument to the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan at his old home, at Somerset, Ohio. The incorporators are all residents of Somerset.

Secretary Carlisle's Bad Cold.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Carlisle has a severe cold, and for the past few days has spent but an hour daily at the Treasury. The raw and rainy weather prevented him from visiting the Treasury to-day.

ICE FIELDS BROKEN BY THE WIND

Great South Bay Oystermen Had a Narrow Escape from Being Carried to Sea On the Floes.

SAYVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The ice on the Great South Bay broke up with a rush this afternoon. Inside of half an hour the entire sheet of ice, covering fifteen miles, was rushing in a westerly direction, driven by the high east wind which is blowing in a direct line through the bay.

Many oystermen were at work on the ice at the time it began to break away from the shore. As far as can be learned all of them reached the shore without any serious mishap except a large gang that was at work off West Sayville.

At that point the ice suddenly, and without a minute's warning, broke away from the shore with a loud crash. The men dropped their oyster tongs and rushed to where the ice broke away, hoping to be able to jump to the strip of ice which edged along the shore. By the time they reached the crack a channel fully two rods wide separated the two ice fields.

Seeing their means of escape cut off they began to cry for help. Their shouts attracted the men working in the oyster houses along the shore, and they seeing the dangerous position the men on the ice were in dragged boats over the ice until open water was reached. After a desperate struggle with the huge cakes of floating ice they reached the men, who were then fully half a mile from the shore. All the men upon the ice were taken in the boats and back to the shore.

The rescue was watched by a large crowd of excited people on the beach.

VICTIM OF AN IMPATIENT CROWD

Charles Kienask Knocked Down and Injured by a Rushing Mob on a Third Avenue Elevated Platform.

Charles Kienask, sixteen years old, of 873 Courtlandt Avenue, while on his way to work yesterday morning, became one of the jostling and impatient crowd that gathers on the station platform of the elevated road at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue every day.

When he was standing at a gateway, holding on to the railing to keep from being pushed away, the crowd from the suburban road, as usual, rushed forward, as the car gate was opened, regardless of everything except the object of gaining seats for the long ride down town.

Kienask was crushed against the gate of the car with such force that the upper part of his left arm was broken. With piercing cries, the boy fell fainting to the platform, while the unthinking crowd rushed forward according to its daily and uncontrolled habit. Fortunately there were in the crowd some persons with feeling and presence of mind enough to endeavor to check the rush to the cars. They succeeded, and the boy was saved from being trampled to death.

The boy was taken to the Harlem Hospital for treatment.

The platform men at the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station say that the crowds which gather there every morning to take the express trains are very large and unruly, and that unless measures are taken to compel order, there is danger that some one will be trampled to death in the mad rush for trains.

RUNAWAY IN FOURTH AVENUE

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Babbott Thrown from a Carriage—Mr. Babbott and the Driver Hurt.

While Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Babbott of 149 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, were returning from a dinner last night, the horses attached to their carriage became unmanageable at Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue, and ran away, overturning the coach and injuring the driver and Mr. Babbott.

The driver, Michael McVey, was thrown to the sidewalk, and Mr. and Mrs. Babbott were pitched into the street. They lay underneath the carriage until pulled out by two policemen. Mr. Babbott was taken to the Everett House, and an ambulance summoned from the New-York Hospital with Dr. Duetscher in charge.

He found that Mr. Babbott's arm was broken, and in bandaging it, Mrs. Babbott remonstrated with the doctor, saying that he was handling her husband roughly. Dr. Duetscher retorted that he knew his business; she should mind hers. John Byrne, a broker, of 45 Wall Street, one of the persons who assisted the Babbotts to the Everett House, told the doctor what he thought of him for speaking so sharply to Mrs. Babbott.

Mr. Babbott was removed to the New-York Hospital, where his wife remained with him during the night. The directory gives his address as Treasurer, 316 Broadway.

Michael McVey, the driver, who sustained several severe contusions of the head, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RECEIVER FOR HOTEL BRUNSWICK

Bondholders and Creditors Decide to Make Application for the Appointment—Liabilities $175,000.

A meeting of the bondholders and creditors of the Hotel Brunswick Company of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street was held at the office of Ira Leo Bamberger yesterday. There were represented bondholders for $125,000, and creditors with claims for $75,000.

It was resolved that the corporation should go into the hands of a receiver, and Joseph H. Baker was unanimously suggested.

The liabilities of the company are $175,000. The application for a receiver will be made with the concurrence of R. H. Southgate, the proprietor, who is desirous of distributing the assets fairly among all the creditors.

SCHOONER BELIEVED TO BE LOST

The Sicilian Supposed to Have Run Down an Unknown Vessel.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Jan. 23.—An unknown schooner is believed to have been run into and sunk at sea by the British steamship Sicilian, which arrived here to-day from Pernambuco, and sailed for New-York.

The name of the vessel and the location of the accident those on the Sicilian refused to divulge.

The steamship was herself slightly damaged.

The Senatorial Dead-lock in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 23.—The Kentucky Legislature took another ballot to-day for United States Senator. It resulted as follows: Hunter, 66; Blackburn, 57; Wilson, 1; Buckner, 2; Carlisle, 4; McCreary, 8; Mr. Poor, (Pop.) from Pendleton, voted for Bate, the Populist nominee. There was no choice, Hunter lacking two votes of the number necessary to elect him.

Will Be Reviewed by Gov. Morton.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Morton will review the Grand Army posts and the organizations of the Second Brigade in Brooklyn on Memorial Day. He accepted the invitation to-day.

PLOT OF PLATT MEN WIDELY CONDEMNED

Cowardly Attempt to Restore Sneaking Side-Door Sunday Selling Arouses Indignation.

HYPOCRITICAL MOTIVE IN GREATER CITY PLAN

Would Strike at Mr. Roosevelt, His Board, and Other Departments, to Widen Field for Spoils.

FAITHFUL HENCHMEN AND HEELERS WHO WOULD PROFIT

Republicans of Better Element Sustain Police Commissioners—Machine Adherents Averse to Voting on Excise Question.

Col. Strong Poses As an Innocent Mayor, and Cannot Believe Any Wicked Scheme Is Afoot—Dr. Parkhurst Would Arouse People of the State and Call Albany to Order.

The exposure in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday of the cowardly and hypocritical policy adopted by the Platt politicians in their efforts to secure the displacement of Police Commissioner Roosevelt, with the view of re-establishing in this city the sneaking side-door system of Sunday liquor selling, excited widespread comment.

It was very generally conceded that Mr. Platt's friends would not find it an easy task to carry out the programme which they are said to have arranged.

It was quite evident, as the result of inquiries made by reporters, that the Republican leader was going to meet with powerful opposition. Some of the veteran politicians, who dared not openly disagree with Mr. Platt on a question of policy, conceded yesterday that the bringing forth from the grave of the side-door system would bring on his head the hearty condemnation of all manly people who are opposed to such sneaking and cowardly tactics.

As one of them said: "In the first place, the ministers of all denominations will surely be unanimous in denouncing the side-door policy.

"In the second place, the people whose favors will be sought by the re-establishment of this system will not be placated by anything short of an opportunity for a vote of the community on the question as to whether or not there shall be a more liberal excise law. Nothing short of a vote will satisfy the great mass of the citizens of New-York."

A few days ago it seemed as if the Platt politicians might be able to carry through their nefarious scheme for reopening the side doors of the saloons on Sunday under the wing of a Greater New-York bill.

May Cause Mr. Platt to Pause.

But in Brooklyn a mighty protest has been made by organized bodies of clergymen and women against this underhand policy, which flourished under Mayor Schieren's administration and promises to be continued under Mayor Wurster. The Brooklyn movement against the side-door policy is of the most formidable character, and in it are arrayed Brooklyn's best and most influential residents.

With the people in Brooklyn protesting so vigorously against this sneaking system, with the Germans and liquor dealers of New-York also objecting to this policy, which they found productive of blackmail and police tyranny and general dissatisfaction, the friends of Mr. Platt are beset with difficulties which may cause even so obstinate a man as he to pause.

The manly and sensible thing for Mr. Platt to do, so it is claimed by some of his closest friends, is to come out boldly and advocate the passage of a bill which will give the people a chance to vote on the Sunday liquor-selling question.

Pledges were made by the Platt leaders—before the last election—to the Germans of this city, to the effect that the existing excise law would be made broader and more liberal by amendments, or that to the people would be given a chance to express their views in a binding sense at the ballot box.

There is no evidence that either of these pledges is to be redeemed. Present indications point to the continuance of the policy of cowardice and hypocrisy adopted by the machine Republican leaders of New-York.

THE SIDE DOOR WOULD SUIT.

Plot to Secure for Platt Men Control of Police and Other Departments.

Coupled with the conspiracy of the Platt politicians to oust the present Police Commissioners, and especially President Theodore Roosevelt, from office, and then to establish the "side-door" Sunday opening system, there is a great plot to secure for Platt and the regular Republican machine boys the control of the Police Department, the Fire Department, and the Health Department, not only of this city, but in all the territory proposed to be included in the Greater New-York. It is a daring plot, and has for its real object to make Republican the Greater New-York territory in the interest of Platt and his minions.

The plan, as already told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is to abolish the present Fire, Health, and Police Departments and to establish in their places departments that will cover all the territory of the Greater New-York, which will be run by Commissioners until the Greater New-York becomes an accomplished fact, on Jan. 1, 1898—for that is the date upon which Mr. Platt has decided for the consolidation to go into effect. These commissions will be entirely controlled by Mr. Platt and his men.

All the patronage will go to the Platt crowd if the plan is carried out, and they will control the liquor saloons. Through it, Mr. Platt, his choice henchmen and lieutenants in this city, in Brooklyn, and in all the rest of Greater New-York, will have the naming of policemen, firemen, and health officials. They will have the say about promotions, as well as appointments, for nobody but stanch Platt men will be permitted to go upon these "Metropolitan District" commissions, and they will be the sort of men who will take orders and obey them, and, of course, no orders will be given that will not be in the interest of Mr. Platt's lieutenants.

That will result in a fine state of things. To appreciate this it is but necessary to call attention to the kind of men who will be potential in distributing patronage under these proposed "commissions." In the list will be found district "leaders" who were frequently noticed about Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street when Charles H. Murray and Gen. Michael Kerwin were Police Commissioners by grace of a deal between Thomas C. Platt and Tammany, by which Mr. Platt's friends were to run a straight Republican ticket in 1894 in return for these two appointments, but the Platt end of which was not carried out.

How District Leaders Will Profit.

These district leaders used to go to Police Headquarters on various missions. Some of them went under a machine administration to seek appointments for men in their districts; others to prevent followers already on the police force from being convicted on charges preferred against them. Then one of their principal missions was to secure clemency for liquor dealers.

There are dozens of ways in which a district leader can widen his influence through the Police Department under a machine administration of its affairs. Such things are not possible at Police Headquarters now, but if Mr. Platt's friends get absolute control of it, then will the Republican "boys" be in clover. The control of the police under machine rule means the control of the saloons the owners of which do not care to obey the law.

So, if the plot of the Platt politicians goes through, and a Platt commission is appointed, there will be days of joy for Mr. Platt's local leaders. Here are some of the names of the men who would assist in dividing up the patronage. It can be seen at a glance how fond they would be of civil service regulations, of promotions in the force on merit, of an honest enforcement of the law in the interest of the people of the city, and not of their own party. First, there is the suave and adroit Edward Lauterbach, a partisan Platt machine man from start to finish.

Next to Mr. Platt, Mr. Lauterbach is now the Republican boss of this city. Places for his followers he is always after, places to build up the "machine." Then there are such old-time politicians as Fred S. Gibbs and Cornelius Van Cott and Lucas L. Van Allen and George B. Deane. No one would ever accuse any of these distinguished political purists of being spoils politicians. They are all stalwart machine men—when the machine is going their way.

Men Who Would Share Patronage.

In the Second Assembly District, William H. Kilboy would have his say about who should get jobs, and in the Twentieth James L. Stewart would have the say. Mr. Stewart is the man who was appointed State Inspector of Gas Meters by Gov. Morton. This was done on the demand of T. C. Platt. The appointment was protested against by many of the best Republicans in this city, and Gov. Morton is reported to have been very much disturbed by the attitude in which Mr. Platt's insistence on this appointment placed him. Republicans declare that Mr. Stewart is not fitted to be a State officer or a district leader. But Mr. Stewart will have his share of patronage in the Police and other departments if Mr. Platt's friends have their way. He is part of the machine, and his henchmen must be taken care of.

Jacob M. Patterson and Ferdinand Eidman will have their little say about the bestowal of patronage in the Tenth District, while ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray will select his friends for office in the Eighth District. Mr. Murray was removed from the Police Board by Mayor Strong. Gen. Michael Kerwin went at the same time. The Mayor simply did not believe that they were the right kind of men to carry out the proposed reforms, and Mr. Platt wants to abolish the present Police Department partially in revenge for their removals. It may be that if Mr. Platt has his way, Messrs. Murray and Kerwin will bob up again in a "Metropolitan District" Police Commission. There will be hardly any end to the ramifications of this bold plot if it is carried out.

Among the other Platt leaders who will help apportion the patronage under the proposed commissions are George Hilliard and John Reisenweber, Abraham Gruber, Thurlow Weed Barnes, and that rare old political machinist, John H. Gunner. Mr. Gunner is now a Port Warden, a place

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secured for him by Mr. Platt. Mr. Reisenweber is not looking for public office, for he has one of the most prosperous saloons on the west side. William H. Ten Eyck will have the right to apportion places in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District. He is now Chief Clerk of the Common Council. Robert A. Greacen, Treasurer of the County Committee, will take care of any places that may be allotted to the Eleventh District.

These are a few of the men who will control the patronage if Mr. Platt has his way.

AN INNOCENT MAYOR.

Col. Strong Cannot Believe Platt Men Will Try to Oust Mr. Roosevelt.

Mayor Strong was asked yesterday afternoon by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the conspiracy on the part of the Platt politicians to oust President Roosevelt from office. He said:

"I cannot believe that such an attempt would be made. I don't think that it will be attempted."

"If it is made, will you stick to Mr. Roosevelt and oppose it?"

"Yes, Sir; yes, Sir. I most certainly will," said the Mayor, very emphatically.

"You have heard the report that it is proposed by the Platt Republicans to legislate the present Police, Fire, and Health Departments now within the territory of the proposed Greater New-York out of existence and establish metropolitan district departments in their place?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I have heard it so reported, but I cannot credit it. I think that if any such thing was attempted, there would be a very large number of Republicans who would oppose it. There is too much politics in it. As I say, I cannot credit the report."

DISGRACE, SAYS DR. PARKHURST.

Would Arouse People of the State and Kill the Platt Plot in Albany.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, in speaking of the scheme of the Platt men to oust Mr. Roosevelt:

"It is a disgrace to us that any plot of this kind, whether it is true or not, at this present juncture, is even conceivable. It is a disgrace that anything of the kind should be devised.

"I was talking at Rochester a couple of nights ago, and I said to the people there: 'I don't believe that you have any idea of what the situation is now in New-York City.' I stated to them the situation in our city, and, as regards our police force, showed them that, although we have thrown Tammany Hall out of power, that force is in character to-day almost as much a Tammany Hall police force as it was two years ago. The reason for this, I explained to them, was because our Senators and Assemblymen in Albany had refused to come to our aid. The Rochester people said they knew nothing whatever about that. It was news to them.

"Then I said to them, after they had expressed their intense enthusiasm for Roosevelt's work by tremendous applause, that there was a suspicion abroad that the man who is in a Broadway express office, and who votes in Tioga, was using his best influence to get Roosevelt out of his present position.

Stands in Mr. Platt's Way.

"And the reason for this suspicion, I told them, was that Platt cannot accomplish at Washington what he wants, unless he has New-York State back of him; cannot accomplish in New-York State what he wants, unless he has New-York City back of him, and cannot accomplish in New-York City what he wants so long as there are men holding prominent official positions here who are as reluctant as Mr. Roosevelt to do the boss's bidding.

"There is also a suspicion abroad," Dr. Parkhurst went on to say, "that the enthusiasm with which Platt and his minions are devoting themselves to the scheme of consolidation is not due one atom to their interest in that scheme, but that it is to be used as a club with which they may be able to knock down Roosevelt and others who refuse to serve Platt's behest. The people in Rochester knew nothing about that, they said. It was all news to them.

"If that suspicion were to take hold of the minds of intelligent and rational men throughout the State, the pressure the people throughout the State would bring to bear at Albany would be such as to render impossible the passing of a bill with any such rider.

"All this justifies the position I have taken all along, namely; that if we are going to accomplish the best results for the City of New-York, it is to be done by bringing to bear a certain amount of pressure on the rational and intelligent citizens throughout the State.

Should Call Albany to Order.

"As long as these fellows up in Albany imagine that nobody's eye is on them; they will do just what they please to further their own selfish and political ambitions. The only way to secure what we want is to have the State of New-York call Albany to order, and I believe that is perfectly feasible.

"I would guarantee that if we had ten men with brains and conscience in every city in New-York State with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and if we in New-York City could be in touch with them, I would guarantee that such legislation would be absolutely out of the question.

"I have so much respect for the State of New-York and its better citizens that I believe it is going to be morally impossible for them to stand by and see a man who has as little reputation for—yes, I'll use that word—for integrity as Platt, club Roosevelt to official death on the simple ground of his having done his duty. I am very glad THE NEW-YORK TIMES has taken this stand. There is an enormous amount of moral sentiment in this State if you can get it roused, and fearless articles like this written on the highest ground are well calculated to rouse it.

"The people in Rochester said that they would be very willing to help New-York City in just this way, 'only,' they said, 'when we get into trouble and there is something that we want to secure from Albany for the interests of our city, we shall want you to turn round and help us, too.' And, there, of course, they are right, for you must meet organization with organization."

ENFORCE LAW WHILE IT STANDS.

What Prominent Republicans Say in Commending Mr. Roosevelt's Course.

Reporters of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked yesterday with very prominent Republicans, and they were all agreed that the present excise law should be enforced, and if not agreeable to the people, the question should be submitted to their decision at the polls, so that it might be amended in conformity with the prevailing wish of the majority.

Gen. Wager Swayne.

Gen. Wager Swayne said: "Nobody can get Mr. Roosevelt out of office. I should be very sorry to see anything done in that direction. I would have no hesitancy in opposing such a movement.

"Mr. Roosevelt is simply enforcing the law, and that is the end of it. He is doing very excellent service. He is a very faithful, capable, and efficient public servant."

William Brookfield.

William Brookfield said: "I do not know whether it is contemplated by the Republican machine to advocate such legislation as would deprive Mr. Roosevelt of his office, but if such were to be the outcome of any act of a Republican Legislature, I believe an outraged public would rise in its might and sweep the Republican Party from power in the State.

"Mr. Roosevelt has simply done his duty in enforcing the excise laws. He has had the courage to do his duty. Whether the excise law is good, bad, or indifferent, he should be sustained.

"It is my belief that any legislation indulged in for the purpose of gratifying revenges, or to even up political differences, will be a gigantic blunder on the part of the Republican leaders in the Legislature, and will meet with merited rebuke at the polls."

John S. Wise.

John S. Wise said: "If what Commissioner Roosevelt is doing is not agreeable, the excise laws should be altered. A man should not be turned out because he refuses to be a time-server.

"I am not in favor of any scheme to remove Mr. Roosevelt from office. I think he is an honest and a capable man. He is doing nothing but enforce the law, which he found on the statute books. Undoubtedly he has a large element of the community with him. There are many who think the excise law was unwisely drawn, yet they strongly sustain Mr. Roosevelt for his fearlessness and conscientiousness.

"Some of us joke at Mr. Roosevelt, occasionally, but all of us respect him, and he is not making any mistake in carrying out a law which is plain. It is no part of his duty to repeal an obnoxious law by non-enforcement.

"If Mr. Roosevelt is turned out it will be because he does not belong to the 'gang.' No man could satisfy this 'gang' unless he was in thorough sympathy with them, and co-operated with certain men whose purpose is to conduct the affairs of this city under the name of Republicans, regardless of how they obtain control, and with the ultimate purpose of benefiting their leader."

Edward Mitchell.

Edward Mitchell said: "In case there should turn out to be a movement in the Legislature to interfere with the Police Department and with Mayor Strong's administration, I am ready to make as many journeys to Albany as may be necessary to express my protest against it.

"I approve in general and in detail the policy of the President of the Police Commission, and citizens of New-York should resent any attempt to induce the Legislature to interfere with the personnel or policy of the board. I believe that any legislative attempt at interference would be followed by a general denunciation of practically the entire community of New-York."

John Sabine Smith.

John Sabine Smith said: "If any persons are dissatisfied with the enforcement of the law, the Legislature is in session, and they can very properly ask for a modification of that law, and there is no question that Commissioner Roosevelt will enforce any new statute as conscientiously as he does the existing one.

"I can hardly conceive of any plot in which Republicans could be engaged to remove so sturdy and righteous an upholder and defender of law as Commissioner Roosevelt. For a decade or more, during the Tammany Hall régime, we had practically little, if any enforcement, of the Sunday liquor law, or other laws of similar character remaining on the statute books.

"The proper remedy is with the Legislature. Do not let it be thought for a moment that the Republicans, who now have power in the State as well as the city, will presume to circumvent a public officer in executing the will of the Legislature, as expressed on the statute books. Unfortunately there are some persons who always deal with a subject of this kind by indirection. But they may rest assured that public indignation at such action will be much greater than if they sought and accomplished a radical change in the statute.

"It would be cowardice to meet the question by making it a personal one with Mr. Roosevelt, who has done his duty, according to the oath of office. Our party cannot afford to trifle with him, and much less can our party afford to trifle with the public, which will certainly understand its purpose Hands off, as to Mr. Roosevelt!

Want No Side-Door Selling.

"If you talk about a Greater New-York, that is one thing, and this ought not to be a political question. But the present administration of law in New-York is an entirely different question. Whoever is the author of the existing excise law is not material to this discussion. That it should be revised can hardly be questioned by the most enthusiastic advocate of temperance or of the liquor interest. It will not afford a solution of the question to effect the downfall of Mr. Roosevelt and his co-Commissioners. The God-fearing portion of the community is heartily with them.

"I am not the keeper of Mr. Platt's counsels, but I should be loath to think that a sometime-Senator of the United States, and a person who has occupied so important a position in the Republican Party would permit his influence to be used or counted on in behalf of a scheme to oust Mr. Roosevelt.

"Whenever the leaders of our party antagonize public sentiment, or disregard the fundamental principles of righteousness on which it is founded, they have cause for regret. The history of the last thirty years will confirm this in every case. We are now approaching a National election, and feel exceptionally confident of carrying the Empire State. We cannot afford to alienate any of our voters by indulging in devices to put the liquor interest or any other interest under obligations to us at the sacrifice of self-respect and decency. We shall gain more votes, even in that direction, by being consistent.

"Of all things, we don't want any side-door Sunday liquor selling."

Gen. Samuel Thomas.

Gen. Thomas said: "Mr. Roosevelt is a bold, intelligent, incorruptible, and able man. He is an honor to the party to which he belongs. He represents the best type of citizenship of New-York City.

"He was called to fill his present position under extraordinary circumstances, and has suffered from continued misrepresentations of his views and acts. In the main, he has discharged his duties in an able manner, worthy of commendation by every honest mind.

"He found on the statute books unpopular laws, which had been used by the corrupt elements to debauch the police force and the lower courts of the city. He had the choice of allowing old methods and practices to gradually retake possession of the city, or energetically to enforce the laws, and compel the cowardly representatives of the people to frame a law applicable to our city. He chose the latter course wisely, and properly. His work has been difficult and in some cases it is possible that his methods might have been changed or different, and the same end secured, but he has been honest, fearless, and, if allowed to continue the good work, will force from the Legislature a law properly regulating these matters that will trespass upon no man's rights and privileges, and at the same time leave our police force and police courts free from political and corrupt influences.

"The attempt to legislate him out of office originates with those who want to return to the condition of things two years ago, and, while they may pretend they are actuated by other motives, they sincerely desire to secure control of the police force for the purpose of extortion and robbery.

"I love Roosevelt for the enemies he makes, and have no patience with the hypocrites who pretend to love order and decency, yet find time to scheme for his overthrow.

"It is disgusting to think of the Republican Party being used for such a purpose."

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer.

Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a broker at 56 Wall Street, who is President of the West End Protective League, said:

"It is an outrage that any men or body of men should be so unwise and so unpatriotic as even to contemplate the ousting of President Roosevelt and his associates in the Police Board simply because they have enforced the excise law, which they were compelled by their consciences to do in view of their oath of office. I have no hesitation in saying that it would be a public calamity if the machinations of the Platt machine should succeed. I am an out-and-out Republican in National and State issues, and I have no patience with those Republicans who for greed of office would sacrince the good government of our city. They have no patriotic sentiments, they are merely spoilsmen, and they want to get rid of Roosevelt and his associates so that they may divide the offices among their henchmen.

"The West End Protective League fully indorses President Roosevelt in his endeavors to enforce the excise law. It never was so well enforced as it has been since he took charge of the Police Department. With the aid of the police, our society has succeeded in closing up thirty-one objectionable saloons on the west side in the residential quarter above Fifty-ninth Street, and we compelled the retirement of a Police Captain who failed to do his duty in enforcing the law. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the position taken by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in this matter, and feel that it would be a shameful thing should Theodore Roosevelt be removed because he has the courage to enforce the law."

His Views on the Excise.

"Are you in favor of a change in the law, or of submitting the question of local option to the people?" asked the reporter.

"I think the present law will do very well as it stands, if honestly enforced," replied Mr. Van Rensselaer. "I do not believe in what Gov. Hill was pleased to designate as 'an honest non-enforcement of the law.' I believe that the law could be improved and its enforcement made easier for the police if it were amended so as to compel the proprietors of all liquor stores to have their blinds drawn up on Sunday, and during those hours when the sale of liquor is prohibited, so that the policemen on duty and the passers-by could see what is going on inside. I am utterly opposed to the liquor traffic being extended, so as to permit saloons to be open during any part of Sunday. If the Platt Republicans are in favor of Sunday liquor selling, why haven't they the courage to say so, that the people may know where they stand, instead of covertly attacking sworn officers because they are doing their duty and enforcing the law."

Col. Joel B. Erhardt.

Col. Joel B. Erhardt, who was formerly a Police Commissioner, said in reference to the plot of the Platt members of the Legislature:

"New-York City will regulate its own affairs to the satisfaction of the citizens if the Legislature lets it alone. There has never been a time after this city has made substantial progress toward good government that the Legislature, if it did not absolutely paralyze the movement, has not thrown such obstacles in the way as to retard the proper fruition of the reform and to throw us back into the old methods."

Gen. Anson G. McCook.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain, said:

"It is almost incredible that any body of men should be concerned in a plot to oust Commissioner Roosevelt or any other Commissioner from office for enforcing a law. Of course I am opposed to it, and I feel that it cannot succeed. The time has gone by for the governing of this city by commissions—whether appointed by the Governor or the Legislature, it matters not. This Government by commissions appointed by outside authority violates every principle of home rule, and the Republican Party will certainly lose its influence in this city and in the State if it attempts anything of this kind."

Isaac V. Brokaw.

Isaac V. Brokaw said: "Mr. Roosevelt has done more to preserve our American Sunday than any other man. He is a splendid American, and has done his duty nobly. As for Mr. Platt—why, I don't call him a Republican at all. He does more harm than good by a great deal. Our American Sunday is a good thing. We have too many foreigners here. They come here to make a living and then wish to establish here the same state of things that existed in the land they came from."

WHAT POLICE COMMISSIONERS SAY.

Will Find It Hard Work to Oust Mr. Roosevelt, Declares Mr. Andrews.

In speaking of the scheme of the Platt politicians, President Roosevelt said yesterday.

"I am delighted with what THE NEW-YORK TIMES says. I have just read it. I have nothing more to say now than I said in my speech before the ministers Monday last."

Police Commissioner Avery C. Andrews said:

"I read THE NEW-YORK TIMES on this question this morning with very great pleasure. I am averse to talking much at this juncture. I would rather leave the talking to others just now. As for the plot to oust Mr. Roosevelt, they will find it hard work, and they will have to meet some pretty plain issues. THE TIMES is a good paper and an American paper, and its statement of the case is fearless and true."

Police Commissioner Grant said a few words in a similar vein.

FORD EXCISE BILL FAVORED.

Aldermanic Committee Accepts It, but Suggests Slight Amendments.

The Excise Committee of the Board of Aldermen met in executive session yesterday in the City Hall and declared in favor of supporting the Excise Reform bill of Senator Ford, which had been accepted by the Chamber of Commerce. The bill was drawn by the Excise Reform Association of this city, was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce Committee, and was accepted by the committee.

The bill provides that a special election shall be held on Tuesday, April 28, when the question, "Shall spirituous liquors, wine, ale, and beer be sold on Sunday between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M.?" shall be voted upon.

In the event of the proposition being declared for by a majority vote, the necessary legislation shall be passed forthwith. The bill provides that the ballots shall be printed after the form now in use for voting on Constitutional amendments.

The Aldermanic committee, however, suggests that provisions be made by an amendment to the bill, which will require the front doors of saloons to be closed and the blinds drawn during the hours of business, and the blinds up and the interior of the saloons exposed to view during other hours.

Aldermen Ware, Woodward, Wines, and Robinson, all Republicans, were present; Murphy and Burke, the Tammanyites, were absent; Schilling, an independent Democrat, was also absent.

Mayor Strong, it is said, is opposed to the Ford bill. He would not speak of the matter yesterday.

ROOSEVELT NEEDS SUPPORT.

The Machine Has Matured Its Plans to Oust the Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The plot to oust Commissioner Roosevelt has been carried so far and has the backing of so large a proportion of the Republican machine that it is high time those who would spoil it if they could come to his rescue. If the Union League Republicans, the clergymen, or any others in that party care to save a man whose only offense against the machine is that he has enforced law, while the machine wanted law violated, they cannot begin too soon. If there are Republicans who are not cowards and hypocrites, now is their time to declare themselves.

The publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning with reference to this plot has caused considerable talk, and a general questioning as to the possibility of carrying into effect the nefarious plans. It has also had the effect of bringing to the surface some of the work which has been heretofore concealed. The one thing of the greatest importance which has been developed is that, just as soon as the machine shall secure the passage of an act declaring consolidation of the two cities of New-York and Brooklyn an accomplished fact, then the mask of concealment will be thrown off.

There is the highest authority for the statement, made to-day in this city, that it is the intention of Mr. Platt to present and push through at least one of the special bills which are to follow the act declaring the two cities united. That one bill will not be the broad one which was hinted at some time ago, to consolidate a number of departments in the two cities, but one which will deal exclusively with the Police Department. This, at any rate, is the present scheme, and it has gone so far that the bill has been drawn to provide for it.

The average country member does not relish the idea of joining in the plot. He is willing to see the law enforced in New-York City, provided there is no locking of the side door in his own village, and so long as the side door swings in his village he is willing to put on a pious face and protest against submitting the question of Sunday selling to the inhabitants of the cities.

The hypocrisy of the Republican position has not been so frankly admitted by any Republican up to date as it was by the Rev. F. C. Iglehart of New-York, who was here to-day to discuss excise. He is a Methodist clergyman, and was one of those to whom Commissioner Roosevelt spoke last Monday. He is in favor of enforcing the law as Mr. Roosevelt enforces it. He is opposed to the bill which would allow the people of New-York to vote on the Sunday question, and yet he, last Fall, voted the ticket which stood on a platform favoring that thing which he now opposes.

"I am a Republican of Republicans," he said to-day, "and I have a right to speak in the Republican family circle. I have always been a Republican, and I tell you the verdict of the people of this State at the last election settled the Sunday-closing question. There are some on this committee from the country districts who are here because the church people feared that Sunday would be wiped away if their opponents were elected. To be sure, there was a Sunday option plank in the platform of the party in New-York City last Fall. I voted on that platform. I ate my crow, and it has been 'setting hard' on my stomach. That local option plank was put into the platform because some of the party leaders were afraid of losing the German vote. They lost it anyway. It is one thing to betray a principle when you win the game, but we missed the game and betrayed our principle together, and thereby we added imbecility to immorality."

This confession of Dr. Iglehart is said to be as terse and accurate a summing up of the Republican position as has been yet given. Dr. Iglehart said that the clergy and the church-going people of New-York City indorse Commissioner Roosevelt in his enforcement of the law. If that be true the sooner they proclaim that fact to the machine leaders who "hate honesty in public office with a bitter hatred" the safer will Commissioner Roosevelt's official head be.

Mayor Wurster Reappoints Side-Door Men.

From The Staats-Zeitung.

The re-election of Police Commissioner Welles is of very great importance, inasmuch as it shows the position of the Mayor (Wurster) on the Sunday question. Commissioner Welles, generally speaking, has used his official position well, except that during the great railroad strike he was lacking in wisdom and showed lamentable indecision.

It seems, however, to be generally accepted now in Brooklyn that he followed at that time not his own leanings, but gave in to the wishes of others, whose advice he considered himself obliged to take. If we accept this excuse for him, we must consider his administration spotless.

In any case, we may expect that he will be in sympathy with the methods hitherto adopted by the Brooklyn police in their enforcement of the Sunday law, and if the news of the appointment of Excise Commissioner Hackett is confirmed our sister city across the bridge need have no fear of an intolerant Roosevelitism.

Mayor Wurster and the Side Door.

(From The Mail and Express.

The saloon keepers of Brooklyn emitted a long-drawn sigh of relief last evening when it was announced that Mayor Wurster had appointed the Excise Commissioners, and thus completed his Cabinet. For two weeks the question of the Sunday side-door liquor traffic had been agitated with a liveliness that boded ill for the saloon interest. For a much longer period the churches and the law-abiding element of the City of Churches had protested vigorously against the use made, by certain New-York politicians and newspapers, of the open violation of the excise law in Brooklyn as an illustration of the fact that such a system was possible without a breach of the peace. The argument that an absence of rioting justified violation of the law, and the Mayor's sanction of such violation, had been used so industriously as a club against Police Commissioner Roosevelt that Brooklyn had risen in indignation and demanded that the new Mayor take steps to remove this stain on the city's reputation.

Yesterday's appointments, however, warrant a belief that the side-door policy will not be interfered with by the present administration. Police Commissioner Welles, who is ex officio President of the Excise Board, served in the same capacity under Mayor Schieren. Joseph C. Hacker is also a reappointment on the board. The only new man is James Gascoine, who represents the temperance or Church interests, or both; but as the man he succeeds, Commissioner Forrester, represented the same interests, but could accomplish nothing, the appointment means a concession to the reform element without peril to the opposing element.

JOHN CREIGHTON FOUND DEAD

Was Asphyxiated by Escaping Gas in His Room.

John Creighton, a son of Robert Creighton, Secretary of the Fifteenth Ward Citizens' Association for the Abatement of the Newtown Creek nuisances, was found dead at his home, 39 Orient Avenue, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated by gas which was escaping from an open burner in the room.

Creighton was twenty-seven years old, and was a member of the Ainslie Presbyterian Church. He and his wife and child have lived at the home of Mrs. Creighton's mother on North Sixth Street for the past two weeks, owing to an outbreak of scarlet fever, from which children in the upper part of the Orient Avenue house were suffering. It is not known why Creighton visited the house Wednesday night, or whether the gas was turned on accidentally or otherwise.

Creighton was formerly a manufacturer of ammonia for kitchen use, but he had been compelled to dispose of the business and was recently given a position as salesman by his successor. His father said last night that he believed the young man's death was accidental, because he could conceive of no motive that would favor the theory of suicide.

"I believe my son went into the house to sleep, and turned on the gas by accident," he said.

New-Rochelle's Subscription Dance.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 23.—The first of the three subscription dances in the gymnasium was held last evening. About seventy-five subscribers were present. There was also a number of guests from New-Rochelle and neighboring villages.

The gymnasium was handsomely decorated. As the number of persons present had been limited, there was ample room for the dancers. Next to the hospital ball at the castle, last night's dance was the most important social event of the season in New-Rochelle.

On the Reception Committee were George A. Albro, Miss Mary E. Cox, Mrs. James Dwight Foote, and L. E. Van Etten.

Among those present were Miss Albro, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. George Squire, Mr. and Mrs. E. Clinton Smith, R. C. Fisher, Cornelius Huntington, Frederick Paulding, Miss Fleitz, Arthur L. Clark, Josephine Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, K. Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cauchois, Miss Edith Stavey, Miss Hazen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Pelham, Mr. and Mrs. Hazen Morse, and H. Percy Jones.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE WALLACE CO.,
Silversmiths,
Beg to announce a
SPECIAL EXHIBIT
OF
Fine Silver-mounted Leather Goods
during the week beginning Jan. 20.

Their Leather Goods Department is complete in every detail and contains all the newest skins and leathers properly mounted with distinctive designs.

Old Books made over in new leathers.
Mountings repaired and refinished.

FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

RAINES BILL IS WEAK

Some of Its Faults Pointed Out to the Legislators.

IT KEEPS THE SALOON IN POLITICS

Chairman Higgins Learns Something About His Own Town—No Help for Saloons Within the Distance Limit.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Raines bill to legalize that form of highway robbery by which the country districts may throttle the cities and compel them to pay taxes which they themselves should pay was under consideration in the Senate Chamber again to-day. It was the second hearing given by the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the Assembly Committee on Excise. In the presence of a crowd that filled the chamber, the injustice of the proposed license measure was pointed out to the committee. This was done by Gallus Thomann, who represented the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of New-York City.

On other occasions it has been shown that a system of taxation which levies on one part of the State a heavier rate than it does on the other is inequitable and outrageous. Mr. Thomann showed that not only was this the situation under this bill, but he demonstrated that if the tax was to be unequally assessed, it was the country towns that should pay the greater proportion.

According to figures which he produced, as having been taken from the report of a State commission some years ago, the number of saloons per capita in the rural districts is far greater than the number in New-York City. The proportionate drunkenness was much greater in the rural districts, he maintained, and, in view of these facts, which no one disputed, he protested against the discrimination which would impose heavier fees in the cities and then compel the latter to contribute to pay the debts of the country.

It turned out that the figures chosen by Mr. Thomann to illustrate this point had a particularly striking effect. As a sample, he chose the City of Olean, in Cattaraugus County. That, he said, was one of the black spots in the State, as the saloons numbered 19 to the 1,000 of population when these statistics were gathered. In New-York City at that time the saloons were 7 to 1,000 of population. The City of Olean is the home of Senator Higgins, the Chairman of the committee which has the excise bills in charge. The situation is, therefore, a striking illustration of the shame and demagoguery, not to say outrageous injustice, of the present proposed legislation. If the machine programme goes through, Senator Higgins will report a bill which will make it possible for saloons to develop three drunkards in Olean to one in New-York, and at less than half the fee, for in New-York the tax is to be $800 and in Olean $350.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, is encouraged at his success in organizing the Senators who come from cities against this raid by the rural districts. He said to-day that he believed he could secure enough votes to defeat that portion of the bill which requires than one-half the license fees shall be turned over to the State. Senator Raines is manifestly anxious on this point. If it were defeated, the one great object of the bill would be lost. If it appears to him that Senator Cantor is correct, an attempt will be made to make the measure a caucus affair. Then there may be trouble for the machine.

The hearings will be continued next week, the first one on Tuesday. Many would be glad if Dr. Parkhurst and Commissioner Roosevelt would come up and discuss the subject. At to-day's hearing Mr. Thomann was the first speaker. He said:

The abolition of excise boards would virtually mean the abolition of all those local regulations and of that immediate and direct control and supervision which hitherto had the effect of restraining (without heroic measures) the excessive growth of the traffic and of raising the standard of respectability of the trade; the change would also cripple the means of distributing saloons over a given area according to the needs and wishes of the population; it would tend to increase the number of liquor sellers, and the more stringent you would make the supposed restraint of higher license fees the greater would inevitably be the number of illicit sellers, as is shown in Pennsylvania, the home of the "speak easy," of Minnesota, the abode of the "blind pig." Incontrovertible proof of this lies in the fact that even the advocates of high license admit that the consumption of liquors has not decreased in any State having that system.

The local option clause of the bill flatly contradicts the statement that it is desired to take the liquor question out of politics. It is difficult to conceive of anything better fitted to keep the liquor question in politics than that clause which makes a vote on the subject compulsory everywhere at the first election after the passage of the act, and gives fifty electors the power to renew the agitation biennially at every succeeding municipal election.

The Rev. F. C. Inglehart, representing the Committee of Fifty and the Methodist ministers of New-York, objected to the Sunday opening bill, the local option bill, and the bill allowing saloons to exist within 200 feet of churches and schools. He heartily approved of the Raines bill as it stood.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Finn of New-York in the House to-day:

Whereas, By a recent decision of the Court of Appeals, it has been substantially held that a change of the name of licensees in any place in the State where liquor is sold, although license therefor had been granted prior to the passage of Chapter 401 of the Laws of 1892, invalidates licenses issued in contravention of the terms of such statute, and it appearing that such decision will inflict serious financial loss and great hardship upon parties coming in range of such decision, and it appearing that it will tend to destroy property to the value of millions of dollars and work irreparable wrong, be it

Resolved—If the Senate concur—that a request be made of the authorities possessing power to grant licenses for the sale of liquor or cancel the same, and the Police Boards and Commissioners of the counties, cities, and villages of this State, that action under and by virtue of such decision be postponed for a period of time not exceeding sixty days, to the end that the Legislature may take such action as may be advised.

An earnest speech was made by Mr. Stanchfield in favor of the resolution. In the name of the men who had invested their money in the liquor business hoping to get a fair return therefrom, the Legislature should take action. A great injustice had been done to these people. The adoption of such a resolution would be only an act of justice by the people of the State to the men to whom licenses had been granted, and from whom money had been taken for the support of the State. The resolution before the House did not legalize the sale of liquor, but simply asked the Excise and Police Boards to postpone active measures until the Legislature could pass some bill to relieve the people who sold liquor in New-York from imposition. Bills were now pending, and if the House would but request delay in enforcing the law as laid down by the Court of Appeals, the Legislature would, no doubt, place an amendment in the Raines bill that would relieve those affected by the Court of Appeals decision. The resolution was not a party one. It had no reference to politics, but was simply an appeal of citizens of the State who had recognized the sale of liquor. In the name of fair play Mr. Stanchfield pleaded for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. O'Grady claimed the Democrats were trying to help out their friends by overruling the judgment of the Court of Appeals. The present condition was confined almost entirely to New-York City, and was due to the Democrats, who had made the law themselves. It was the enactment of a Democratic Legislature and a Governor of the same political stripe. The resolution practically asked excise boards not to do their duty. It also asked sworn officers of the State to disregard the law. If there were poor men affected by the decision, Mr. O'Grady was sorry, but he could not favor an attempt to go back of a decision of the Court of Appeals. He then made the point of order that the resolution was entirely out of order, as it called upon officials to neglect their duty.

Mr. Trainor obtained the consent of Mr. O'Grady, and spoke for the resolution. He was in the Excise Board of New-York City when the action which was now injuring the liquor men was taken. It was not the intention of the Board of Excise to do the harm it did. In the name of widows and poor children of New-York, who were affected by the decision, Mr. Trainor pleaded for favorable consideration of the resolution.

While Mr Trainor was speaking, Mr. Nixon, at the request of the Speaker, took the Speaker's place. At the completion of the speech of Mr. Trainor, Mr. O'Grady renewed his point of order that the resolution was out of order. The Chair held with Mr. O'Grady.

"I appeal from the decision of the Chair," said Mr. Stanchfield.

"Appeal is out of order," replied the Speaker; "the resolution will be handed back to the gentleman from New-York, Mr. Finn."

Although Mr. Stanchfield again appealed, he was not recognized, and the resolution was handed back, under a protest from the minority leader.

Playing with Rattlesnakes is a risky piece of business. So is trifling with a Cough or Cold. Cure it at once with RIKER'S EXPECTORANT before it develops into Grippe, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, or Consumption. Only 60 cents a bottle. Money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

Riker's

6th Ave., Corner 22d Street.

MISS FULLER'S NEW DANCE

WILL BE GIVEN AT KOSTER & BIAL'S IN FEBRUARY.

"Salome" Production Has Been the Talk of Europe—The Dancer Is Guaranteed $1,000 a Performance.

A contract was signed yesterday by Koster, Bial & Co. for the appearance on Feb. 17 of Loie Fuller in her great dance production of "Salome," which has been the talk of Europe for months. To fulfill this engagement Miss Fuller has been obliged to cancel contracts already made for Cairo, Egypt, and Marseilles, France. The contract for the engagement at Koster & Bial's is for twenty-four evening performances. She has a guarantee of $1,000 for each performance. No matinée will be given, as the work is so exacting that it would be impossible for her to give two performances a day.

Miss Fuller will sail for America from Southampton on Feb. 5, and arrive about a

Miss Loie Fuller.
Will Give Her New Dance Production at Koster & Bial's.

week later, bringing with her all of the intricate mechanism, scenery and properties, and light effects which have made her new fire dances one of the greatest successes in that line ever known in Europe. She will open in Nice next Monday evening under a big guarantee, and will close there Feb. 3. Her engagement here is exclusively at Koster & Bial's, and she will appear at no other theatre or place of amusement during her forthcoming visit to America.

The dance called "Salome" was suggested to Miss Fuller by Armand Sylvestre, who exclaimed, when he saw the clever American girl do the "serpentine dance," which originated with her: "I dreamed of Salome before Herod."

"And why can't I be Salome, or whatever her name is, dancing before Herod?" said Miss Fuller, on being told of Mr. Sylvestre's remark.

The outcome was the dignified and dramatic pantomime in which Miss Fuller is the main figure and which she has been presenting at the Palace Theatre, London, and the Comédie Parisienne to crowded houses. It consists of four tableaus, descriptive of the Biblical scene between Herod and John the Baptist. The first represents the prophet visiting Herod, commanding him to put away Herodias, his unlawful wife. Herod refuses at first, but finally accedes partially, and is angry with Herodias. She studies how she may win him back, and decides that the best way will be to have her daughter Salome dance for him. This is done, and upon seeing the dance Herod accedes to the demands of Herodias.

The success of the "fire dance," as it has been termed, depends much on the effect of the lights. In the floor of the stage are cut six holes, arranged like a triangle. In these openings, which are nearly a yard square, are inserted squares of heavy plate glass, upon which Miss Fuller dances. It is impossible to describe the effect which is produced as she circles from one stream of light to another, and her whole performance is said to be a marvel of beauty and grace.

The pantomime is concluded with Herod's dispatching a servant to behead John the Baptist, Salome entering to protest just after the command has been executed.

ASSIGNMENT BY W. FOSTER, JR.

His Liabilities of $400,000 Believed to be Protected—His Many Enterprises Too Much for His Health.

William Foster, Jr., of 146 Broadway, who for thirty years has been engaged in mining and other enterprises, made an assignment yesterday to his son, Pell William Foster, without preference.

Heretofore Mr. Foster has been regarded as a man of large means and able to control a great deal of capital. Business cares have broken down his health, and his physician and family have insisted on complete rest.

His liabilities are reported to be about $400,000, mostly secured with assets largely in excess of that amount. Smith & Martin, his attorneys, together with his son, the assignee, said yesterday that Mr. Foster has been for many years engaged in large and varied enterprises, some of which have involved him in heavy and expensive litigations for several years. Although the litigation has uniformly been in his favor the work involved and the strain upon him at his time of life, seventy years, culminated a few weeks ago in an attack of vertigo, followed by weakness and prostration.

His son will henceforth carry the burdens hitherto borne by him. There is considerable indebtedness, but it is believed the value of the assets will be found to be largely in excess of the liabilities.

Among the enterprises with which Mr. Foster has been identified at one time or another was the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, of which he was President twenty years ago. He has been an official of the elevated railroad, the Saratoga Lake Railway Company, the Lebanon Springs Railway Company, and the Retsof Mining Company of Greigsville and Warsaw, N. Y. He was President of the Retsof Mining Company, which bears his own name reversed, from its start many years ago up to about six months ago, when the company was reorganized and another President was chosen in his place.

Between August and December, 1893, judgments aggregating $35,218 were filed here against William Foster, Jr., most of them being transcripts from Albany and Schenectady, N. Y., and one for $6,462 was in favor of the receivers of the Madison Square Bank. All of them are still unsatisfied on the judgment docket in the County Clerk's office here.

Italian Counterfeiter Arrested.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 23.—Vanderello Carmel, an Italian, who gives as his address 79 Mulberry Street, New-York City, is held by the police of this city on a charge of attempting to pass a five-dollar counterfeit bill upon Henry Wollenhaupt, a butcher of 802 Steinway Avenue. He will be turned over to the United States authorities in Brooklyn to-morrow.

Edward S. Esquerello, United States Secret Service operator, recognized Carmel this afternoon as one of the men present when the gang of counterfeiters arrested by Operator George H. Baggs last week were arraigned in court. He also identified the note as one made from the same plate as the bills found in the possession of the counterfeiters.

TURKEY IS IN VASSALAGE

Continued from Page 1.

placed the irregular men in the front ranks and the reserves next. As they were marching against the Armenians, a terrific explosion occurred, and many of the soldiers were blown to atoms. It is probable that dynamite was used.

The Turks say that flames suddenly burst from the earth. Other accounts confirm the surmise that dynamite was used against the Turks. They were caught in a defile, and a large number of them were killed. The Turks afterward succeeded in capturing the barracks and cut off the water supply from the Armenians.

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY.

Our Naturalized Citizens Better Protected Than Those of Other Lands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President today sent to the Senate a report from the Secretary of State relative

NOT ALLIES OF POPULISTS

Mr. Dubois States the Position of Republican Silver Men.

STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF HARD MONEY

No Sympathy for Advocates of Fiat Currency and Place No Reliance in the Third Party People.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho,) made a speech to-day in the Senate on the House bond bill.

He said that it was patent to any one who had given the matter any careful consideration that the Senate was opposed to the maintenance of the single gold standard. There were a number of Senators who were not in favor of the single gold standard and who would vote against a bond issue, but who would not vote for unlimited coinage of silver. They favored some medium course. It was reasonably safe to say, however, that the Senate would pass the bill for unlimited coinage as soon as a vote could be reached.

The Senate neither indorsed the President's radical views for "free raw material," nor did it indorse the policy of high protection. It was not certain that any tariff bill could receive a majority of the votes in the Senate as now constituted. It was quite certain that no bill could pass which did not place a duty on raw materials. He wished that Congress could pass laws at this session for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, and for such protection to raw materials and the manufactured products of the United States as would prevent the ruinous competition of the poorly paid labor of foreign countries. He believed emphatically in silver and protection, and that both were absolutely essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States.

The Populist Senators had had considerable to say during this session on financial and other subjects, and he heartily subscribed to many of their utterances. There seemed to be, however, a concerted movement on their part to place Senators in the Democratic and Republican Parties who were and always have been able and fearless advocates of the full and complete restoration of silver in the position of being untrue to silver unless they blindly indorsed Populistic doctrines and methods. For the time being they were keeping the real aims and policies of their party in the background so far as they could, and were posing here as the especial friends and advocates of silver.

The Senate did not depend, fortunately, on the Populist vote for its silver strength. It was not necessary, luckily, in order to gain votes for silver, that Populistic ideas in general be indorsed. The Populists in the Senate would vote for the bill under consideration, and for any free-coinage bill, and true silver men, regardless of party, were pleased to receive their votes. They did not vote for the unlimited coinage of silver, however, because they believed that silver should be basic money.

They wanted real money. They did not believe in basic money of ultimate redemption. Their theory was that the Government, by its fiat, could make money, and that it should do so, the amount of money thus created to depend on the will of the people as expressed by its Representatives in Congress.

After stating the differences of views between the Populists and the silver Republicans on the several subjects of fiat money, the Government control of railroads and tariff—the Populists being, he said, free traders if they were anything—Mr. Dubois said:

"The reasons given are sufficient to explain why the silver Republicans did not join with the Populists. There is no sympathy between us. The silver Republicans are in favor of hard money, while the Populists are in favor of irredeemable paper money. They vote for unlimited coinage of silver, not because they believe in silver as basic money, not because it is in the money of the Constitution, but because the coinage of silver will make more money, and will increase the volume of money per capita. Unlimited coinage to them is but a stepping stone, a preliminary to irredeemable money paper."

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) later in the day asked unanimous consent to have a vote on the Bond bill and all amendments taken on Thursday next, but Mr. Chandler suggested that the request had better be made when there was a fuller attendance of Senators.

PUGH WALKED INTO A TRAP.

His Silver Resolution Sent to the Calendar Under the Rules.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—There was an amusing scene in the Senate to-day when Mr. Pugh, (Dem. Ala.) discovered, to his apparent surprise, that his resolution declaring government obligations payable in silver had lost its advantageous place as unfinished morning business and had gone to the calendar.

Mr. Pugh inquired of the Chair what had become of his resolution.

The Vice-President informed him that it had gone to the calendar.

Mr. Pugh expressed surprise at that fact. He had understood the resolution had been merely laid over, and to be now on the Vice-President's table. He asked unanimous consent that that should be considered its status.

Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) recounted what had taken place on the subject yesterday, and said that he had warned the Senator from Alabama of the very predicament which had overtaken his resolution.

"I deny that statement," Mr. Pugh said, with some heat.

"The Senator's denial," Mr. Hill coolly retorted, "may go in The Record, but the fact remains, nevertheless."

After some further parley, Mr. Pugh remarked that he had no idea but the Senator from New-York was willing to speak on the resolution whenever he could delay action upon it.

Mr. Hill remarked that the Clerk and the Vice President understood the parliamentary status of the resolution as he did, and added that the Senator from Alabama had "walked right in at the place left open for him."

Mr. Pugh admitted that he had been "trapped" by the skillful Senator from New-York.

"I tried to avoid it," Mr. Hill said.

The Vice President said that it was a matter over which he had no control. The rule of the Senate had to be enforced. The resolution had been considered up to 2 o'clock, and then under the rule, it had gone to the calendar.

Mr. Pugh renewed his request for unanimous consent, but "a respectful objection" was interposed by Mr. Hill.

Mr. Pugh then gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move to have the resolution taken from the calendar and laid before the Senate. The Senator from New-York, he added, could not escape going on record on the resolution.

Reorganization of Navy Pay Corps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced in the Senate to-day a bill for the reorganization of the pay corps of the navy. It proposes that the active list shall consist of 13 Pay Directors, 13 Pay Inspectors, 40 Paymasters, 20 Passed Assistants, and 20 Assistant Paymasters. Vacancies in the last-named grade are to be filled from graduates of the Naval Academy, between the ages of twenty-five and thirty years, and after the usual examinations.

Mme. Modjeska Recovering.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 23.—Mme. Modjeska's condition was improved somewhat to-day. Her fever was slight, while the purple and congested appearance of her arm and neck was less marked, and she slept well. Her medical advisers, however, say it would be dangerous for her to attempt to act for some time. Her two weeks' engagement in Chicago has been canceled. As soon as she can be moved she will be taken to Chicago.

Trolleys from Brooklyn to Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 23.—President C. L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn City Railroad issued a letter to-day in which he states the extension of that road to this place is to be speedily pushed, and that cars over the extension will begin to enter this village not later than May 1.

THE PRESIDENTS RECEPTION

A Brilliant Gathering, but Unusually Small on Account of the Great Storm That Was Raging.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President and Mrs. Cleveland were at home to-night to Congress and the Judiciary. Very elaborate floral decorations and electric illuminations turned the great rooms into something of a fairy land.

In the East Room the ceiling was hung with green garlands, with electric lights glowing in them, the great windows were banked with palms and foliage plants, and the mantels were gorgeous in mosaics of many varied blossoms. Each of the other parlors, and especially the Blue Room, where the reception was held, was also fragrant with flowers. Asparagus garlands in the Blue Room hung from the chandeliers to the walls, and made a dainty canopy over the brilliant assemblage. The Marine Band played in the vestibule a succession of gay and patriotic airs.

Owing to the stormy weather, which was of a character sufficient to deter any but the strongest, the attendance was smaller than ever before at a reception given by President Cleveland. It was his first small and early party. Pretty nearly all who came were in the White House at 9 o'clock, and the reception was practically over at 10. The crowd was just large enough, each room being comfortably filled, to show off the beauties of the house and its stately arrangements. Fine gowns had for once a chance to be displayed without being despoiled of all their pendant adornments, and big sleeves had all the room they needed.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a gown of shell pink satin, spangled in silver. A diamond spray was worn over the forehead and a diamond necklace.

Mrs. Carlisle and Miss Herbert were notable absentees during the early part of the reception. Miss Herbert was kept home by measles in her household, her young nephew being the patient.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle came late after a dinner party they had at home.

Mrs. Olney wore black velvet and point lace.

Mrs. Lamont was superbly gowned in blossom pink satin, embroidered in silver.

Mrs. Harmon was in silver brocade, Mrs. Wilson in pink brocade, Mrs. Hoke Smith in pale-blue brocade and cherry velvet, and Miss Morton in lavender moire antique.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller and their daughters, Justice Harlan, Senator and Mrs. Lindsay, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, and Representative and Mrs. Wheeler were among some of the notables, but the majority of the guests were unknown to fame. A dozen army officers in full uniform added a little variety to the black coats, and the Dutch and Turkish Ministers represented the Diplomatic Corps.

President and Mrs. Cleveland entertained at supper the Cabinet and ladies with Mr. and Mrs. Woodward. The latter was formerly Miss Katharine Willard, and is again Mrs. Cleveland's guest. Miss Florence Bryant, who is a guest at Secretary Lamont's house, was also in the company.

Mrs. J. Thomas Swann of Washington and Princeton gave a tea this afternoon, at which the social life of the afternoon was centred. Her home, which was the former residence of Chief Justice Waite, was decked with superb flowers in the greatest quantity. Mrs. George C. Bloomer, Miss May Mullan, and C. C. Lancaster were in the receiving party.

Mme. Yang, wife of the Chinese Minister, is going to receive to-morrow afternoon, and will be assisted by a number of ladies, friends she has made here. It will be in the nature of a farewell entertainment, as Minister Yang has been nominated as President of the Sacrificial Worship, one of the loftiest positions in the giving of the Emperor, and will leave this country in the Spring. Minister and Mrs. Yang gave a dinner to-night at which Secretary and Mrs. Olney, Minister and Mrs. Romero, Minister and Mrs. Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Foster, were guests.

RUFUS HATCH LECTURES ON FINANCE

He Is Opposed to the Motley Array of Different Kinds of Currency.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The second of the series of popular free lectures, given by a number of New-York business men who reside here, was delivered in the Town Hall this evening before a large assemblage.

Rufus Hatch, son of the late "Uncle" Rufus Hatch of Wall Street fame, was the orator, and spoke on "The Financial Systems of the world."

Mr. Hatch said that politics must necessarily enter into the disposition of the financial problems now before this country, and both of the great political parties must ultimately place themselves on record in connection with the currency question.

"I believe that one great trouble with the financial policy of the United States is," said Mr. Hatch, "that we have too much of it. Let the Government go out of the banking business. No other Government, or any power already occupying the position that ours does in the congress of nations, concerns itself at all with issues of such a motley array of different kinds of currency as we have in this country to-day. The volume of a country's currency should depend on the commercial needs of that country, for a medium of exchange should never be subject to the dictation of a group of Senators or a section of the country, or industry in the country, which shall take the position of dictating to the rest of us that our currency is to be subject to the lash of their own self-interest and personal profit or emolument.

"The business sentiment of this country must always be unalterably opposed to any currency or any recurring situation in which there is an element of doubt regarding the credit, either of the Government, as practically an individual with obligations to meet and a credit to sustain, or of some situation affecting any considerable number of our people or any section of this country, either to the disadvantage of that people or section, or to their discredit in the eyes of their fellow-countrymen and the rest of the world.

"I believe that there will be found a way out of the dilemma in which we find ourselves financially placed to-day, as a Government, which will be honorable, reasonable, safe, efficient, and popular. A nation's credit and the honor of a free people should be like Caesar's wife—above suspicion."

DR. IRA VAN GIESEON APPOINTED

Made Director of the Pathological Institute of the Insane Hospitals.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The State Commission in Lunacy has appointed Dr. Ira Van Gieseon of New-York to the position of Director of the Pathological Institute of the State Hospitals for the Insane, which has recently been established. Dr. Van Gieseon was selected after a special competitive civil service examination, which embraced a series of questions in general pathological anatomy, architecture of the nervous system, minute anatomy of the nervous system, pathological anatomy of the nervous system, technique and methods of neural investigation, and the lines of research to be applied to study of the pathology of insanity.

Dr. Van Gieseon has been connected with the laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York, for ten years past as instructor in normal histology and neurology, and is regarded as an authority on microscopical technique and the pathology of the brain and nervous system. His selection was highly indorsed by many prominent members of the medical profession.

The laboratory, which is to be maintained for the benefit of all the State hospitals, will be conducted on a scale which has not hitherto been undertaken by any State or country, the aim of the commission being to provide for an exhaustive study of all the morbid conditions that underlie mental diseases from the standpoint of cellular biology, which is now elevated to the dignity of a special science; also to provide instruction in brain pathology and allied subjects for the medical officers of State hospitals. Official bulletins representing the progress of the laboratory work and the clinical work of the State hospitals will be issued quarterly.

Charcoal to Kill an Odor.

From The Chicago Record.

Dr. Adolph Gehrmann, the city bacteriologist, has completed an analysis of the fertilizer in use in Lincoln Park and reported to Commissioner Kerr. According to the opinion of the doctor the park can be rid of the unwholesome odors which have been present for the last few weeks by a plentiful application of charcoal. Other disinfectants could be used, but they would destroy the grass. The Health Department will submit the report to the Board of Lincoln Park Commissioners as a matter concerning the public health.

PATCHING UP THE RULES

Change in the House Method of Counting a Quorum.

A NEW WAY OF DOING THE BUSINESS

Its Adoption Preceded by a Partisan Debate in Which Mr. Crisp Makes Sharp Criticism of Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Whenever Mr. Reed's Congress is out of a laudable job, and wishes to justify its presence here and the expense to which it is putting the country, it does something or other to its rules. With other Congresses it has been the practice of the House to consider a body of rules before adopting them, and then to adopt them with such changes as have been suggested in the course of debate on the report, and to let the rules stand until occasion has arisen for a special order.

Mr. Reed preferred to do otherwise. He insisted, first, that the rules of the Fifty-first Congress should be adopted, without change, perhaps to celebrate his victory. It was admitted there were things in the rules that needed attention and change, but the delay attending any change would detract from the dramatic effect of adopting the old "Reed" rules, and so the business of changing the rules was put off. It is being spread over the sessions of several of the days that appear to be hanging heavily over the heads of the majority.

A new process of counting a quorum was established to-day, and Mr. Dolliver of Iowa, who wakes up two or three times each session to remind members that he still is alive, blew Reed's trumpet a little while, to the apparent satisfaction of the man in the chair.

The quorum-counting rule, as it stands now, is as follows:

Whenever a quorum fails to vote on any question, and a quorum is not present, and objection is made for that cause, unless the House shall adjourn there shall be a call of the House, and the Sergeant-at-Arms shall forthwith proceed to bring in absent members, and the yeas and nays on the pending question shall at the same time be considered as ordered.

The Clerk shall call the roll, and each member as he answers to his name may vote on the pending question, and, after the roll call is completed, each member present shall be brought by the Sergeant-at-Arms before the House, whereupon he shall be noted as present, discharged from arrest, and given an opportunity to vote, and his vote shall be recorded. If those voting on the question, and those who are present and decline to vote, shall together make a majority of the House, the Speaker shall declare that a quorum is constituted, and the pending question shall be decided as the majority of those voting shall appear. And thereupon further proceedings under the call shall be considered as dispensed with.

At any time after the roll call has been completed, the Speaker may entertain a motion to adjourn if seconded by a majority of those present, to be ascertained by actual count by the Speaker, and if the House adjourns all proceedings under this section shall be vacated. But this section of the rule shall not apply to the sessions of Friday night until further order by the House.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa,) for the Committee on Rules, explained the force of the change in the rule. It provided, he said, for adjournment pending a call of the House, adjournment to have the effect of vacating further proceedings thereunder, and it did not apply to the Friday night sessions, when the attendance, usually, was not equal to that of a quorum.

Mr. Crisp (Dem., Ga.,) moved to substitute for the code of rules the rules of the Fifty-third Congress.

Pending action of this motion Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) made a humorous, semi-sarcastic speech congratulating the House and the country upon the "fact that even the Democratic Party was consenting to a return of reign of reason in the conduct of affairs."

This speech drew from Mr. Crisp, (Dem., Ga.,) an earnest defense of the action of the Democratic members in the Fifty-first Congress, in protesting against what they deemed then, and which he still deemed, a revolutionary proceeding on the part of the Speaker at that time.

Mr. Crisp said he desired to call the attention of the gentleman from Iowa, (Mr. Dolliver,) to the fact that these troubles occurred not after the rules were adopted, but before. The House was without any rules other than those of general parliamentary practice until the 20th of January. It was in the period intervening between the 4th and Monday, 9th of December, 1889, on that date in 1890, that the Speaker, without any authority of the House, without any authority from parliamentary law, without any authority except his own arbitrary desire and will so to do, proceeded to count a quorum. It was against this that the Democrats protested. Upon appeal, the Republican majority in some instances against their individual wills, sustained the Speaker, but until that time there was no authority for the ruling.

The Hawaiian controversy, which raged at intervals in the last Congress between Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) and Speaker Crisp, was recalled at this point, when Mr. Boutelle interjected the remark that Republicans usually expressed their wills in their votes.

"I did not assume," Mr. Crisp retorted, "that the gentleman from Maine would be courteous, for I have never found him to be so."

Mr. Crisp continued to review the history of the rules of the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses, and closed by reminding Mr. Dolliver that the rule of the Fifty-third Congress giving the Committee on Rules the right to report at any time, which had formed the subject of a part of Mr. Dolliver's remarks, had been adopted, word for word, by the Committee on Rules, and agreed to by the House.

"I merely mention this," Mr. Crisp said, "so that when the gentleman again assumes to make a speech he shall base it upon facts and not expose his ignorance."

Mr. Crisp's substitute was rejected, and the rules reported declared adopted.

Speaker Reed announced that Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) would act as Speaker pro tem. at the Friday night session, and unanimous consent was given that at that session appropriation bills might be reported for printing only.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess until Friday night, and at the conclusion of that session to stand adjourned until Monday.

TO INCREASE NATIONAL REVENUE.

A Populist Proposes to Pass a National Heritage Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Howard, a Populist of Alabama, introduced a bill in the House to-day, which provides for increasing the revenue by favoring a more "equitable distribution of wealth by discouraging vast accumulations in a few hands, and as a recompense to the Government for its fostering protection, which has made the accumulation of vast private fortunes possible."

The measure enacts a "National heritage law," and provides that the Government shall inherit a percentage of the fortunes of all persons who die leaving $1,000,000 or over.

On $1,000,000 not more than 1 per cent. is to go to the Government, and the percentage is increased from this amount to $50,000,000 by the addition of 1 per cent. for each additional million.

The National University Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House Committee on Education listened to-day to ex-Senator Edmunds, Andrew D. White, ex-Governor John Lee Carroll of Maryland, Dr. William Pepper of Pennsylvania, Gardner G. Hubbard, and Gen. John Eaton, ex-Commissioner of Education, on the question of establishing a National university. Messrs. Pepper and White urged that the proposed university would not be injurious to private educational institutions, but would stimulate them. Mr. Edmunds earnestly supported the proposition, speaking principally upon its constitutionality.

Lightweight Coins on the Pacific.

From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

A dozen years ago the Pacific coast man protested again the Eastern method of making change to the nickles and cents. But he has ended in conforming to the Eastern custom, and the odds are that he will also end in conforming to the Eastern custom of taking gold in strict accordance with the law. The banks, in their relations with the Eastern banks, will find it necessary to pull the scales on light-weight coin (and under the law most gold is light weight,) and then the practice will be passed along in short order. When that time comes the people here, as now in the East, will prefer paper money, because it will be more convenient.

In Every Line of Industry

there is a best.

For example, when an object of gold or silver is "18-carat" or "sterling fine" there is nothing more to be said about the quality, be the size and ornamentation what they may.

In telephone service the best is

Metallic Circuit Line and Long Distance Telephone

ALL New-York subscribers obtain that equipment, which is the best known to the telephonic art.

The New-York telephone system is the only one in the world provided with metallic circuit lines and long distance telephones throughout.

Rates vary in accordance with the subscriber's use of the service. Minimum rate, direct line, 600 messages, $90; party line, $75.

The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
18 CORTLANDT ST.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Ramsay—Merrick.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The marriage of Miss Katherine Merrick and Paymaster Martin McMahon Ramsay took place to-day at St. Paul's Catholic Church, and was attended by a large concourse of their friends from among the oldest Washington families. The Rev. Father Healy, S. J., of New-York City, officiated, assisted by Bishop Keane and a member of the local clergy.

The sanctuary was elaborately decorated. A nuptial mass followed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mildred Merrick, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Ramsay. They wore gowns of light-green silk brocaded in rosebuds, and large hats. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with the lace that adorned her mother's wedding dress, and she also wore her mother's wedding veil, of lace. Past Assistant Surgeons J. A. Guthrie and H. B. Fitts and Ensigns Arthur Bainbridge-Hoff, John R. Edie, and L. McNamee, were the ushers. The bride was escorted in church by her brother, Richard S. Merrick. The wedding breakfast which followed at the home of the Misses Merrick was attended by relatives and intimate friends. The bride is the daughter of the late Richard S. Merrick, and the bridegroom is the oldest son of Admiral Ramsay. The young couple have gone on a wedding trip. They will live in this city.

Among the New-Yorkers on for the wedding were Gen. M. T. McMahon and the Misses McMahon, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, the Misses Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, the Misses Turnbull, and Messrs. Arthur and William Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Devereux and Mrs. Esther B. McMahon from Utica; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Turnbull and Major and Mrs. Turnbull of Morristown, N. J., were others of the bridegroom's relatives present.

Borden—Owen.

The marriage of Miss Mary L. Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Owen of 20 East Forty-fifth Street, to Bertram H. Borden, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew C. D. Borden of 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

The altar and chancel of the church were elaborately decorated with pink and white roses and palms. The latter were banked around the chancel walls, forming a back ground for the pink roses. On the altar, in vases, were clusters of white roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, the services being fully choral. The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, who gave her away.

The maid of honor was Miss Annie D. Durfee, and the best man was Matthew S. Borden, a brother of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Robbins, Miss Edith Westervelt Low, Miss M. Louise Major, and Miss Elvine Richard. The ushers were Howard S. Borden, William H. Owen, Jr., Nathan Durfee, Harris B. Fisher, Arthur L. Doremus, and Arthus S. Fairchild.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, with trimmings of duchesse lace, pearls, and orange blossoms. Her veil of tulle was fastened to her hair by an ornament of diamonds and pearls.

Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Matthews—Trafford.

The marriage of Miss Sarah C. Trafford, a daughter of the late Col. Trafford, to Thomas P. Matthews took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's uncle, A. E. Howell, of 23 West Ninety-fifth Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Harshaw of the First Union Presbyterian Church, in East Eighty-sixth Street, and was witnessed only by the relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Henry Trafford, wore a gown of white satin, with trimmings of duchess lace, and a veil of tulle.

Edwin Howell Trafford, a brother of the bride, was the best man. The maid of honor was Miss Evelyn Howell, a cousin of the bride. Her costume was of pink and green satin, the bodice of chiffon, being trimmed with pearls. The ushers were Dr. William J. Hardy and T. B. Bedell.

After a short wedding tour in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews will occupy a house in West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

Mills—Buxton.

Miss Lottie Lee Buxton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Buxton, was married last evening at 8 o'clock to Judson D. Mills, a son of the late Isaac Mills.

The ceremony took place in the Harlem Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and was performed by the Rev. J. S. Ramsey, pastor of the church.

Benjamin F. Mills was the best man, and Miss May Buxton, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Jennie Shrady and Miss Elizabeth Ayres Mellich were the bridesmaids, and the ushers were De Witt Mills, Walter G. Buxton, Allen Van Der Boget, Hugh Mucculough, Dr. J. Elliott Shrady, and William L. Allison.

A small reception followed the church ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, at 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The newly married couple received in the front drawing room, standing in a bower of palms and under a canopy of white roses.

JEWELERS DINE AT THE SAVOY

Annual Feast of Their New-York Board of Trade.

The annual dinner of the New-York Jewelers' Board of Trade was held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Savoy last night, and over 100 members and guests sat down to the feast.

The address of welcome was delivered by Vice President Clerque.

John S. Wise made a speech in which he spoke of the patriotism of Americans, saying: "We stand united under one flag, with one interest, and if our principles have to be upheld by war you will see not only the soldier whose grandfather fought to uphold the Union, but the grandchildren of those who fought for the Confederacy, shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand for the honor of America."

Speeches were also made by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, C. B. Hubbell, C. W. Smith, G. B. Osborne, and others.

John James Piatt.

From The Chicago Record.

John James Piatt, the well-known poet, is now employed in the basement of the City Post Office at Washington. He belongs in Ohio, was in the consular service for nearly a quarter of a centry, but has found neither official life nor poetry profitable. He is, however, promised a better job, and expects to be placed in charge of the House of Representatives mails in the City Post Office. Mr. Piatt has recently returned from Ireland, where he remained after leaving the consular service, and from the press of Archibald Constable of Westminster has just issued a volume entitled "The Ghost Sentry and Other Poems." His wife, Mrs. Sarah M. B. Piatt, who is as well known in the literary world, has also recently had a volume, "The Child's-World Ballads and Other Poems," published by the same firm. Mr. Piatt has two sons in the consular service in Ireland, and was a candidate for Librarian of the House of Representatives. Failing to secure that appointment, he accepted his present position until something better could be provided for him.

WAIL OF THE SILVERITES

Address to the Country from the Washington Conference.

THE OLD, OLD STORY TOLD AGAIN

Call for a Convention to Meet in St. Louis July 22 to Nominate a Free-Coinage Man for President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Those who read the platform that is the outcome of the silver conference, just held here, will seek in vain for any new idea in the great mass of declarations put forth to tempt Democrats and Republicans to join the new party. The convention has news, which it intimates rather than publishes, of "advantages" enjoyed by silver over gold standard countries, and it throws out a hint about its possessions in a plank of the platform.

The conference has been a curious gathering—not at all harmonious—and its members were to a man curious and zealous advocates of the sixteen-to-one, unrestricted free-coinage-of-silver kind. The zeal of the speakers at the different sessions has likened the meetings to revival gatherings. Men shouted for "silver" with the same enthusiasm and intensity that would be heard in a Gospel party shouting for "salvation." The desire to be violent was shared and expressed by many, finding utterance in a wish to impeach the President, to take "some people in Washington out and hang them," and to mark others as traitors who deserved the harshest treatment.

The Democrats and Populists quarreled in the conference, stimulated thereto by the fiery Hatch, whose defeat in Missouri has made him a little more reckless than he was when he was submissively in the Democratic ranks.

The party of the silverites is plainly in the future, if it is to be at all. The conference did not draw from Congress any but the hitherto well-known silverites, and it may be said to have had no help from that much-divided body.

The success of the convention in St. Louis July 22 will depend somewhat on the extent of the division on silver that is provoked by the action of the preceding Republican and Democratic Conventions.

The platform adopted by the convention is as follows:

The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds, and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, and Government currency on the other.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctive American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled, by the General Government only, and should be legal tender.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present Treasury policy, continued in by a Republican House, of plunging the country in debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the Government and not at the option of the creditor.

Whereas, The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and

Whereas, Since that unjust and indefensible act, the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property, except in peculiarly favored localities; and

Whereas, Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor and swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the homes of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centres; and,

Whereas, In the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has within the last eighteen months, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded with $162,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of $10,000,000 on a single deal; and

Whereas, Another call is now pending for a further gold loan of $100,000,000 which, but for an outburst of popular indignation, would also have been negotiated in the same secret manner and through the same syndicate; and

Whereas, It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European, and even below the Asiatic level, in order that we may sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor, and striking at the very foundations of our civilization itself; and

Whereas, The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our distress is overproduction—that we have produced so much that it has made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm, and throw a multitude of people out of employment—a doctrine that leaves us absolutely without hope for the future; and

Whereas, The differences of exchange between silver-standard countries and gold-standard countries is equivalent to a bounty equal to the difference between the value of gold and silver, in favor of the products of silver-standard countries exported to gold-standard countries, and a corresponding tariff against the products of gold-standard countries exported to silver-using countries; and,

Whereas, The cost of production otherwise in the Old World, and particularly in China and Japan, is far less than the cost at which similar products can be produced or manufactured in this country in American labor without reducing farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers, and other industrial workers to the level of Chinese coolies; therefore, be it

Resolved, That over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the Constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; the American debtor pay his just obligations in an honest standard and not in a standard that is appreciated 100 per cent. above all the great staples of our country; and to the end, further, that silver-standard countries may be deprived of the just advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation alone cannot overcome.

We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important, and even momentous, they may appear, to sunder if need be all former party ties and affiliations and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race, or in any age, and upon the consummation of their desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of Divine Providence.

In fixing the time and place for the Silver Convention, the convention held here to-day had in mind the fact that at the same time and place the Populists would hold their National Convention. The plan is for a fusion ticket, the proposition for which came from the Populist National Committee, in accordance with its action taken recently in St. Louis.

West 14th St.

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

WIDE AWAKE

to the fact that carpets are going to cost more when you have to pay your share of the $28,000,000 which is to be raised on the wool and woolens.

Don't close your eyes to this fact, nor that there are still some short lengths of our most beautiful designs remaining at the late low rates. The happy days are slipping by, and soon the opportunity will be lost forever. Come and choose at once.

Furniture and rug prices are cut down for January sales.

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Quaker Wisdom.

"Age and wedlock bring a man to his night-cap," but Quaker Oats makes his sleep refreshing.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

MARKSMEN HAVE A MERRY TIME

BALL OF THE HARLEM INDEPENDENT SCHUETZEN CORPS.

An Evening of Feasting and Dancing —Visiting Sharpshooters Warmly Welcomed by Capt. Lorenz Zeller.

The fifteenth annual reception and ball of the Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps took place last night at Sulzer's Harlem Casino.

There were about 800 invited guests present, and all pronounced it a most enjoyable affair. It was one of the most successful receptions that this popular association has ever given.

Capt. Lorenz Zeller, the popular commander of this prosperous organization, was indefatigable in making the guests of his corps comfortable, and his success as an entertainer and orator, though severely tested, was of the highest order. Each visiting organization was welcomed by him, and his many addresses, both in the German and English languages, elicited most hearty plaudits.

The first to be welcomed officially was the First Battery of the National Guard of the State of New-York, which had a representation of fifty-two men, under the command of Capt. Louis Wendel. Capt. Zeller bespoke for them a hearty welcome, and thanked them in behalf of the Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps for their compliment in being present in such large numbers. In conclusion he offered "Dreimal Hoch," which was heartily responded to by the sharpshooters.

Capt. Wendel thanked the Schuetzen for their kindness, and the battery sent up three rousing cheers for its hosts.

The Heil Gate Bowling Club was also cordially welcomed by Capt. Zeller, and a graceful response was made by President Jacob Beck of the club. The Old Homestead Bowling Club and the Harlem Hunting Club were also bade a hearty welcome.

The visiting guests were entertained around the banquet tables, and many toasts were offered and responded to.

Capt Zellner's many and entertaining remarks kept the assemblage in a continual roar of laughter, while the members of the Reception Committee and the officers of the Schuetzen Corps fairly overwhelmed their guests with their bounteous hospitality.

One of the features of the evening was the distribution of medals to the nine leaders in the scores made at the shooting contests of the past Summer. Gold medals were presented by Capt. Zellner to the following: Conrad Weber, Gustav Thomas, John Furboter, Charles Schaefer, Frank Kolb, Philip Zugner, George Herold, Ernst Modersohn, and Charles Elsemann.

The dancers had ample opportunity to indulge themselves to their hearts' content on the main floor, where enjoyment reigned supreme.

The affair was in charge of the following:

Arrangements Committee—Lorenz Zeller, Frederick Hahn, Charles Rieger, Louis Rohkohl, Erwin Karl, Henry Knopf, George Herold, Frank Kolb, and A. Friebel.

Reception Committee—Jacob Coll, Conrad Weber, J. Gutt, Charles Shafer, John Riesinger, H. Brown, and Joseph Holl.

Entertainment Committee.—F. A. Ringler, E. Miehling, C. Elsemann, E. Modersohn, T. Nastvogel, Herman Sulzer, C. Wembacher, M. von Entress, G. Thomas, and C. Weiss.

Floor Committee—A. F. Buhr, J. Mauch, John Turboter, B. Buech, H. Siedenburg, H. Fromme, George Mohrbeck, C. Bilhoefer, L. S. Kaye, Valentine Diehl, G. Knapp, and J. Messenger.

Press Committee—Henry Neus, A. Fromme, P. Zueger, and William Schmidt.

Gate Committee—Adam Muench, G. Moog, William Radebold, and John Schubert.

Among the guests present were: Jacob Fromme, Jacob Ebling, August Niederstadt, O. W. Parker, Herman Harvers, George Friederich, Fritz Baumann, Valentine Feser, Thomas Hallahan, Miss Lottie Morrison, Miss Althea Morrison, Miss Blanche Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Davis, Miss M. Munch, George Kruger, Arthur Strauss, William G. Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Hagemeister, Miss B. Martin, Miss A. Noog, Miss Ruth Smith, Miss M. Hurlburt, Miss I. Gansenmuller, Miss A. Vogt, George Dennett, Prof. and Mrs. August Schmid

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Help Wanted	16
Apartments To Let	15	Hotels	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Instruction	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Legal Notices	13
Bicycles	6	Long Island Property	15
Boarders Wanted	7	Marriages	5
Business Notices	5	Meetings and Elections	13
City Items	5	Proposals	13
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Public Notices	15
Country Real Estate For Sale	15	Referees' Notices	15
Dancing	7	Situations Wanted	16
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	13	Surrogate Notices	13
Europe	13	To Let for Business Purposes	15
Financial	13	Travelers' Guide— Shipping	13
Furnished Rooms	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Izeyl—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Yaw and Seidl Orchestra—Afternoon.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 P. M. to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Two Escutcheons—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Michael and His Lost Angel—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FINE ARTS SOCIETY'S GALLERIES—Lecture—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Night Clerk—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Faust—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cycle Show—2:00 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Mefistofele—8:15.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Turkey Is in Vassalage.
Large Demand for Bonds.
Plot of the Platt Men Denounced.
Bosse's Horse Slaughterhouse Raided.
G. H. Silleck of Brooklyn Killed.
Mrs. J. H. Worman Kills Herself.
Great South Bay Oystermen in Peril.
Want a Receiver for Hotel Brunswick.
Heavy Storms South and West.
Charles E. Tracy of New-York Dead.

Page 2
Weaknesses of the Raines Bill.
Assignment by W. Foster, Jr.
Loie Fuller for Koster & Bial's.
The President's Reception.

Page 3
Position of Republican Silver Men.
Patching Up the House Rules.
Silver Men Will Name a Ticket.
Reed After Alabama Votes.
Jersey City's Water Contract Invalid.

Page 5
Catarino Garza Killed.
Mr. U. D. Eddy Addresses Manufacturers.
Reinforcements to Erythrea.
Preparing for Gold Imports.

Page 6
Cycle Show at Madison Square Garden.

Page 8
Sorosis's Annual Dinner.
Dinner of the Sheriff's Jury.
Women Suffragists Meet.
Post Offices Will Not Be Consolidated.

Page 9
Annexation and Staten Island.
Building Inspectors Took Money.
England's Desertion of Armenia.
Trinidad's Prince at His Work.

Page 10
News of the Railroads.
Illinois Political Affairs.
Poggenburg Wins Again.
An Honor to Dr. Eliza M. Mosher.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
The Royal Succession in Turkey.
Business Troubles.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
The New Revenue Cutter.
Chauncey M. Depew a Witness.
Mayor Strong Approves Legislation.
J. W. Reno's Rapid Transit Plans.
The Courts.

Page 15
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
Morton's Warning Quickly Forgotten.
Father O'Hare Can Close Saloons.
Theatrical Gossip.
New Changes in Tammany.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	27	20	31
6 A. M.	26	27	29
9 A. M.	26	30	31
12 M.	28	32	34
4 P. M.	27	34	36
6 P. M.	27	34	36
9 P. M.	24	30	34
12 P. M.	21	31	34

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....33.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....30.90
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....26.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....30.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy and Threatening, Snow, Turning to Rain, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venezuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

WHAT MR. PLATT WANTS.

Ex-Senator PLATT'S immediate purpose in the plot to drive the Police Commissioners out is clear enough. He dare not ask his Legislature to offend the rural sentiment by submitting to the people the question of whether liquor shall be sold in the large cities on Sunday, and to what extent or under what conditions. He dares not offend the German vote by openly supporting the present excise law, so faithfully and efficiently enforced by the Police Commission. He desires to get rid of the commission, and so be able to satisfy his rural friends with the mockery of a statute unrepealed, and seduce the Germans with the reality of a statute unenforced. That is bad enough. It is as craven and insincere as anything in recent politics. But it is by no means the worst.

What Mr. PLATT really wants, and has always wanted, is the old corrupt system under his own control. He never really disliked the Tammany police management. Wherever and whenever he could he gave it the practical indorsement of using it for his own ends. His complaint was not against Tammany blackmail as blackmail; it was that the money went into the wrong pockets. He knows perfectly well that, if the present commission's way of enforcing the law is abolished, the Tammany way will return; but he hopes, in that case, that it will be in his own control. He hopes to be able to see the contributions of the favored saloon keepers pass through his hands, as the "Head Pantata," into the Republican campaign chest. He knows what the alternative to the Roosevelt method is, and he does not object to it, because he means to be the chief beneficiary. That is at the bottom of his present scheme. On the face of it it is vile enough, but in its final purpose it is still more vile. Cowardice, treachery, and hypocrisy are not nice qualities. They are positively respectable compared to cold, calculating corruption.

THE GOVERNMENT ARCHITECTURE.

It is not at all to be wondered at that the House of Representatives should have shown signs of losing its patience with the Supervising Architect's office. Of late years the public buildings have constituted the most flagrant case of log-rolling in Congress; more so than the improvement of rivers and harbors. They are not, however, brought together in a single bill, but the appropriations are passed separately. For that reason the business does not attract as much attention as it deserves. It is plain that the popularity of a Representative in his own district is apt to depend largely upon his success in securing a new building, if a new building can be made out to be needed, or in securing large appropriations for a building actually under construction. The more a public building is in excess, in magnitude and costliness, of the actual requirements of the public business to be done in it, or disproportionate to the size of the town in which it is erected, the more it flatters local pride and the more conspicuous the success of the Representative who has secured it.

It is no wonder, then, that the Representatives who have secured appropriations for public buildings should resent the failure of the Supervising Architect's office to make the appropriations available by preparing plans in pursuance of which the money is to be spent. Such a failure was the burden of the complaints in the House on Wednesday. In fact, however, the same reform that would remove the causes of these complaints would also put the whole business of the public architecture on a more rational and decent footing, and would prevent the scandalous log-rolling by which excessive appropriations are now secured, for buildings for which extravagant plans have been adopted, far in excess of the appropriation supposed to be sufficient to complete them, but in fact sufficient only to make a beginning.

What is needed is such a change in the office of the Supervising Architect as shall convert it into a responsible and efficient bureau. Its chief is now a mere clerk, appointable and removable by the Secretary of the Treasury, working at a salary that would not tempt an architect in fair practice, and yet having more work in his charge than any architect can do justice to. Although it now appears that extra appropriations are needed to bring the office abreast of its work, it has been shown that the cost of the public buildings for architectural service is much greater than the cost of like service in private work, while the results are not nearly so good in either a practical or an artistic sense. The act which was passed in order to enable the Treasury to avail itself of the services of private practitioners was nullified by the failure of the Secretary to put it into execution, and the result is that now it is confessed that the Supervising Architect's office cannot do its work without "outside assistance" in preparing plans.

If the Supervising Architect were restricted to his proper function of supervision, and the office were made more attractive than it now is to competent architects, both in rank and pay, it could be made to exert an excellent influence upon the present unsystematic, irresponsible, and log-rolling manner of securing appropriations. Appropriations for river and harbor improvements need, as a starting point, the report of a responsible professional engineer. But this security is wanting in the case of public buildings. Whatever appropriation an importunate Representative can prevail upon an inexpert committee to recommend is reported to the House and log-rolled through that body by the pressure put upon other Representatives with similar schemes in their own districts. A requirement that no appropriation for a public building should be made which had not first been recommended by the Treasury Department would put an end to almost all the abuses of the present system, or want of system, in making such appropriations. If it were then provided that architects should be specially chosen for buildings above a certain limit of costliness, the public architecture would be greatly benefited and the Public Treasury greatly relieved.

SHOULD STATEN ISLAND BE DROPPED?

Corporation Counsel SCOTT, in his letter to the Chairman of the Greater New-York Sub-Committee, asked for serious consideration of the question whether Staten Island should in any case be included in the consolidation, and stated some weighty objections. There has always seemed to be a good deal of incongruity in bringing into the municipal limits that insular and isolated territory, made up of villages and rural communities scattered over an area greater than that of the present city, with scarcely more than a fortieth of its population. It is on the other side of the upper bay, six miles from the Battery, with no possibility of connection with the city by bridge, unless by way of New-Jersey or across the Narrows.

Staten Island constitutes the County of Richmond, and contains the five towns of Castleton, Middletown, Northfield, Southfield, and Westfield. The incorporated village of New-Brighton is coextensive with the town of Castleton; the village of Edgewater is partly in Middletown and partly in Southfield; the villages of Linoleumville and Port Richmond are in Northfield, and Tottenville is in Westfield. Other so-called villages are not incorporated, but there is quite a complication of county, town, and village jurisdictions. The area of the island is 57.19 square miles, or 36,601.60 acres, which is more than that of New-York since the addition made last year, and considerably more than two-thirds that of Kings County, while the total population by the last census was less than 54,000.

Mr. SCOTT spoke of the expense of bringing the newly acquired section from Westchester County "up to the metropolitan standard" of administration, and suggested that it was small in comparison with what would be required for Staten Island. The latter is now more sparsely peopled, for its area is about three times that annexed from Westchester last year, while its population is only about twice as great. Besides, the new annexed district is contiguous with the old one and in close communication with it, while the natural spread of population is over its area. It will rapidly coalesce with the city, as will Brooklyn and Long Island City, as the barrier of the East River is overcome by bridges and communication is more complete, but the isolation of Staten Island is natural and, for the present at least, insuperable. It is really a question whether it would not be better to drop Richmond County from the consolidation scheme.

THE AVERAGE IS 41.75 PER CENT.

At an annual meeting of manufacturers in Chicago, on Tuesday, there was much talk about the present tariff and the tariff of MCKINLEY. We learn from the dispatches which briefly report the proceedings that at a meeting of one section of the association there were adopted resolutions denouncing "British free trade" (these words referring to the present scheme of duties) and calling for a protective tariff.

How many of these gentlemen know what the average ad valorem rate of duties is under the tariff now in force? The Government's reports show that it was 41.75 per cent. last year upon the goods actually imported. The same reports show that the ad valorem rate for the four years of the McKinley tariff (annual average) was 48.65 per cent. If 48.65 per cent. was protection, is 41.75 per cent. "British free trade"?

Is there any other country in the world where an elaborate and complicated scheme of customs duties, (including many which are so high that they are prohibitory,) yielding $147,901,218 in customs taxes in a year, at the average rate of 41.75 per cent., upon imports valued at $354,271,900, would not be regarded by all intelligent men as a high protective tariff?

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND ENGLAND.

The story published by The Pall Mall Gazette yesterday of an "offensive and defensive alliance" between Russia and Turkey has many elements of improbability in it, but it has this in its favor, that for years the relations of Russia with England have been regarded by English publicists as likely to lead to one of two alternatives—an understanding with Russia or a war. If the story of the Turkish alliance be true, Russia has forced a decision and chosen war. But while this choice has been regarded by many as probable and by some as inevitable, there are numerous reasons for doubting that it has been made now and in the form reported. In the first place, it is not easy to see what the Sultan has to gain from such an alliance. He has enjoyed practical independence of Europe now for forty years, with a partial exception when Great Britain and France intervened for the protection of the Christians of the Lebanon, in 1860. This precious independence he gained in 1856, when the dominant influence of Russia was destroyed and her substantial protectorate over the Christians of Turkey was nominally transferred to the great powers, and was actually dissipated. Since that period it is true that he has lost his most valuable European possessions, chiefly through the energy of Russia, but after this loss he still retained his supremacy in Asiatic Turkey, directly purchased from England, and, amid all the horrors of his recent rule, he has found absolute immunity in the single fact that the powers could not agree in their policy toward him and did not dare to disagree. Why should he now wish to throw away the shield that has been so useful to him and to challenge a conflict of which he would be the first victim?

In the second place, the Sultan already has an alliance with England by which the latter is bound to protect his frontier on the Russian side against aggression. This is a distinct addition to the advantages he obtained by pitting the great powers against each other. If he abandons it now, he abandons everything, and for what? For the tender mercies of a nation the most implacably and necessarily hostile to him and to all his aims and passions of all the nations of the world. The other powers of Europe may indeed be said to have little interest in the Turkish question save as it is also a Russian question. England certainly has none, and Austria-Hungary only indirectly as it affects her ambition for the possession of Macedonia. But Russia is inspired with animosity toward Turkey by the deepest and most lasting sentiment that a nation can have—the sentiment combined of religion, of race, and of centuries of conflict. Russia longs for Constantinople as at once the holy city of the Eastern Church and the seat of the Eastern empire of which she is the avowed heir. She longs, too, for the passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean that will give her that position on the ocean to which her vast territory entitles her. And with this her rulers and her people join the hatred of the Turk which the wars of generations have planted in their hearts and which has shown no sign of softening.

There still remains, however, as we have pointed out, the significant fact that a Russo-Turkish alliance, with the war with England that would be its natural consequence, is the logical alternative, if the present balance is to be disturbed, to an agreement between England and Russia. Whatever may be the present truth or the final outcome, there is something singularly striking in the way in which Great Britain appears as the controlling factor in so many of the great crises of European history. As now the real importance of what Russia and Turkey may be doing lies in what Great Britain shall be forced to do or may choose to do, so, since the Norman Conquest, every great struggle involving the dominance of one or another power in Europe has largely been influenced by the course of the little island kingdom. Bound by her position to defend her coasts from invasion and to extend her empire by command of the sea, sometimes stupidly but always stubbornly pressing the policy of "ships, colonies, commerce," she has become by far the most powerful and extended of the nations of the world. Her "kin beyond seas," as GLADSTONE called us, whatever our differences with her may be, cannot but view with sympathetic interest any combination that involves her in new struggles. Nor can they resist the hope that her rulers may be wise enough and strong enough to make of Russia—the sole possible defender of the Christians of Turkey—an ally rather than a foe.

THE GOVERNOR GETTING ANXIOUS.

It is something quite unprecedented for the Governor of this State to send a special message to the Legislature solely for the purpose of warning it against extravagance in appropriations, but Gov. MORTON has so much anxiety on this score that he has taken this extraordinary course when, as he says, "but ten days of the legislative session have expired."

He finds that "appropriations aggregating more than $2,500,000 are now pending," though the "great financial bills of the session have not yet been prepared." The Governor's manifestation of anxiety is the more remarkable because these appropriations are "pending" only in bills introduced, and there is no way of checking the introduction of bills providing for armories and Normal Schools all over the State. We are not aware that any of these appropriations have been acted upon or even reported. The Governor has a power of veto over all items of appropriation, whether in separate bills or in general measures, and this gives him great opportunity for restraint by withholding approval and giving admonitory reasons therefor, which makes the special message still more exceptional.

For some reason Gov. MORTON seems very solicitous to avoid occasions for reproof. He is averse to being compelled to use the veto power upon measures passed by a Republican Legislature. It might be displeasing to some members and productive of disagreement. At the same time he is afraid of the effect of extravagant appropriations and another increase in the tax rate. He puts in a plea to be saved from the necessity of placing his veto upon these bills. It is a responsibility he does not like to face. But this message calls attention to the tendency of the Republican majority to extravagance as pointedly as a veto would have done.

The impression it is calculated to produce is not an agreeable one. It was not necessary in the interest of the public, for the Governor's time to act and to speak on appropriation bills had not come. It implies distrust of the Legislature, which is amply justified, but it indicates timidity on the part of the Executive, which is not pleasing. A man who is ready to accept his own responsibility and perform his own duty firmly and fearlessly is not apt to plead to be saved from meeting the occasion for it, and that is the kind of man upon whom great responsibilities should be placed.

A REFORM MEETING.

A public meeting "in the interest of civil service reform" will be held this afternoon at SHERRY'S, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, from half past four to half past five. It will be under the auspices of "The Women's Auxiliary," an organization recently formed by ladies of this city to promote the general work of civil service reform. Mayor STRONG will preside at the meeting, and it will be addressed by President LOW and Messrs. E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, Civil Service Commissioner; JOSEPH H. CHOATE, GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and HERBERT WELSH of Philadelphia.

It would be hard to find a half dozen gentlemen in the United States who understand the subject of civil service reform in all its phases more thoroughly than his Honor the Mayor and these speakers, or who can present it in a more interesting manner. Most of them have had direct personal and official experience in the development and administration of the system and have contributed very largely to its remarkable success. Mr. CHOATE is to be credited with efficient service in securing the mandatory provisions of the new State Constitution as to the reform. He has, moreover, a rich and varied experience in the political evils which the reform is intended to abolish, and, if honestly applied, will abolish.

We call the attention of those engaged in this movement to the remarkable situation created by the appointment to the State commission of Mr. GEORGE P. LORD of Yates County, an experienced and indurated specimen of the spoils politician. It is a striking instance of the peril to which the reform system is now exposed and will more and more be exposed in the future. The politicians long ago found that it was useless to sneer at the reform, or to lie about or openly to fight it. They tried one after another of these methods of opposition and failed, in succession, in all. Now they are determined to try to capture the agencies through which the system must be worked. They succeeded in this State under Gov. HILL and Gov. FLOWER, and the result was such a scandal that public resentment was aroused and the reform principle was embodied in the Constitution. Heretofore under Gov. MORTON they have failed, but they have been persistent and cunning, and they have succeeded partly in hoodwinking the Governor, partly in coercing him, and have got a man of their own choice in the commission, which is now controlled by the Platt machine. It is an admirable subject for discussion this afternoon.

There are no two ways about it—somebody ought to start a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to HARBURGER. Things have come to a fine pass, indeed, when almost every day the horrified press of this town is forced to record a savage attack upon this stately bulwark of liberty and the saloon interests. Hardly had he recovered consciousness after the blow right over the heart which the Court of Appeals inflicted when Mayor STRONG strikes him straight between the eyes half a dozen times in quick concussion. Imagine Mr. HARBURGER'S condition of mind and body after this last experience! The Mayor openly declared to him that there were too many drinking places in the city. The absurdity of such a statement is manifest, for there are many buildings in New-York that contain no saloon at all, while, if things were as they should be, we should have not only a ginmill in every building, but on every floor of every building. Not content with his first mad outburst, Mayor STRONG declared that the dry goods trade was unlike the liquor business in that it made nobody crazy and sent nobody to almshouses or penitentiaries! A fiend incarnate could not have invented a more malignantly invidious distinction than that, and it is no wonder the Commissioner was moved to shed hot, blinding tears as he moved—rapidly—from the executive presence. How long, we ask, is this sort of persecution to continue?

Five years ago a London connoisseur saw in the shop of a dealer in curiosities and other second-hand wares of various sorts a picture in which his trained eye detected an original and excellent TENIERS. The dealer, poor man, had no knowledge or suspicion of the picture's value, and for the delightfully trifling sum of 30s. the connoisseur secured the treasure. There is no record that the transaction caused him any qualms of conscience, but fate was alert, as usual, and now has caught up with the bargain hunter. For, the other day the owner of this indubitable TENIERS, feeling in need of a few thousand dollars, sent it to an auction room in Pall Mall to be sold. It arrived there all right, but almost instantly disappeared, nobody knows how. Possibly a second connoisseur simply stole it. However that may be, the bereft thirty-five shillings man, refusing the auctioneer's offer of £3 or £4, proceeded to sue for £1,200. A jury gravely listened to vehement assertions, on the one side that the picture was by TENIERS, and on the other that it wasn't, and then, as a sort of blind grab at equity, split the difference by awarding a verdict of £15 against the auctioneer. This leaves everybody unhappy except the present possessor of the picture, from which fact, apparently, the moral must be drawn that attempts to mitigate theft by the infusion of sundry shillings into the operation are sure to get punished at last.

Somebody writes all the way from Algiers to The London Times, suggesting that if England and the United States really want to settle the Venezuela matter without a war, there is a very simple way to do it. All that is necessary, it seems, is for the English Government to appoint a commission exactly like ours, and with the same instructions. The two bodies, acting independently, would reach the same conclusions, each being made up of honest men. The Commissioners must then ask each other to dinner, drink each other's health, and draw up identical reports for submission to their respective Governments. Result—peace and loud hosannas. This is certainly a charming scheme, admirable alike in its simplicity and in its confident assumption that the two commissions would inevitably agree. Who knows but that it would work?

PERSONALS.

—A solemn requiem service, as usual, was held on Jan. 8—the twenty-third anniversary of the death of Napoleon III.—in the imperial mausoleum at Farnborough. Mass was sung by the Premonstratensian Canons from the neighboring priory. The ex-Empress Eugénie walked to the mausoleum from her residence, Farnborough Hill, and remained while the tombs of the Emperor and of the Prince Imperial were sprinkled and incensed. The memorial church, under the chancel of which is the mausoleum, was built by the Empress in 1877 and dedicated to St. Michael. It is situated on a grassy knoll amid a clump of evergreen pines, and is a large structure of pure white Bath stone in mixed styles of Gothic, from designs by a French architect. The mausoleum is a spacious and lofty vaulted chamber, approached by a flight of stone steps. At the extreme east end is an altar, on the right of which is placed the coffin of the Emperor, and on the left that of the Prince Imperial. A tablet of Sicilian marble records the death of the Prince "on the field of honor, June 1, 1879."

—President Kruger's deep piety sometimes leads him into curious actions. One of these made no small stir in Johannesburg. The Jews there built a handsome synagogue, and Kruger was asked to open it. He did so, with a kind of sermon, in which he recounted the whole history of the chosen people, all of which was in the best taste and very gratifying to the large Hebrew audience. His closing words, however, gave them the shivers: "And so I consecrate this building to the worship of the Triune God!" It has led to a serious split among the children of Abraham out there, for, while some have been sensible enough to say it was only a slip, others maintain that the building has been desecrated, and they have built another synagogue close beside the first.

—The death has taken place at Kelso, at the age of eighty-six, of John Usher, a well-known Borderer, who, when a boy, was a protégé of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Usher was born at Toftfield, a small property belonging to his father, which, in 1815, was purchased by Sir Walter Scott as an addition to Abbotsford. Both Scott and Hogg, the "Ettrick Shepherd," were visitors at his father's house, and Mr. Usher was fond of relating that on one occasion he sat on Sir Walter's knee and sang some Border songs to him, for which he was rewarded by the "Wizard of the North" with the present of a white pony. Two years ago Mr. Usher published a collection of verses and songs. He was a skilled agriculturist and a keen sportsman.

—Princess Helena, daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, has been so shocked at the bad manners and the ignorance displayed by the wives of foreign ministers, of newly created peers and baronets, and of civic dignitaries attending a drawing room or "commanded" to Windsor for the first time, that she has undertaken to write a book on etiquette for women in good society, and in particular "for ladies who attend royal and imperial courts."

—The following label has been stuck on the glass which holds Gambetta's brain: "Léon Gambetta, politician, died on Dec. 31, 1882, of perityphlitis, at the age of forty-three. He was, above everything else, an orator. This can be seen from the great development of the third frontal and left convolution—a development greater than any other so far noticed." Gambetta's brain is in the Anthropological Museum in the old Convent of the Cordeliers, at Paris.

—An interesting memento of Izaak Walton has turned up in the library of a Surrey vicar, now being prepared in London. It is a copy of Dr. Downe's sermons, date 1640. On the flyleaf is written in Izaak Walton's holograph, "For my deserving and moste deare Ante, Mrs. Susanna Cranmer, from her dutifull and most affectionate nephew, Izaak Walton."

Never Surpassed.

From The Newspaper Maker, Jan. 23.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES issues this week, for distribution among newsdealers and for display upon the boards of the elevated roads in New-York and Brooklyn, a most attractive poster setting forth the features of next Sunday's issue of that paper. It is a poster which will attract widespread attention for several reasons. It embodies a clever and original idea, that of applying a mosaic scheme to a poster. It is equal in beauty of design and general cleverness to anything that has emanated from the French poster artists, and has the additional credit of being purely American in design and workmanship.

An up-to-date young woman is portrayed in a lavender gown of several tints, and the prevailing style of large sleeves is neatly worked in and makes an attractive contrast to the shaded yellow background. The young woman is represented as reading THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and is surrounded with well-thought-out ornamentations in mosaic work.

In design, in coloring, and as a piece of lithographic work, THE TIMES poster has never been surpassed. So widely has it been commended by critics who have had a private view of it, that THE TIMES has had a large number struck off for use in calendar form for private distribution.

Alleged Fate of Anglophobia.

From The London Daily News.

It is a remarkable fact, recalled by the arrest of the man Rosenthal in Paris, that most writers who have come forward prominently as Anglophobes have fallen into the hands of justice for common law offenses. This is more than a coincidence. The rational explanation is that no honest writer can, under all possible circumstances and on every possible question, keep on attacking England. We may be often in the wrong, but we cannot be always outrageously so, and a parcel of insular monsters, who, if they only got what they deserved, would be extirpated by the rest of Europe.

The "Joan of Arc" Papers by Mark Twain.

When the series of papers entitled "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc" began to appear anonymously in Harper's Magazine several months ago, word came from Hartford that the author was Mark Twain. The statement at the time was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It now appears that the report was well founded. In Vol. VI. of the "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," published yesterday, appears a sketch of Mark Twain, based on material furnished by himself, in which these papers are named as the last work thus far published by him.

AUSTIN'S "RIDE" IMITATED

Envious Poets Write Verses That Copy the Laureate's Work in Everything Except Their Rampant Praise of Piracy.

Already the parodists have seized upon "Jameson's Ride," the first contribution which Alfred Austin as Laureate made to literature. The London Truth publishes several effusions by nameless poets, modeled after that remarkable piece of work. The best of them is the following:

"Wrong! Is it wrong? Well, may be;
But I'll do it, pals, all the same.
Do you think I'm a burgling baby,
To be scared by a bobby's name?
They may try their hardest to grab me,
They can cackle away quite glib,
But unless they contrives to hab me,
I'm off for to crack that crib!

"Let the beaks and the big-wigs addle
Their brains over points of law;
A fig for their fiddle-faddle!
Let 'em hold their bloomin' jaw!
I have had 'the office'—proper!
And the swag I know is prime;
Scotland Yard shan't put a stopper
On this job that they calls a crime.

"I have 'kids,' three boys and a daughter,
And their mother, I've got her, too,
And I owes for gas and water—
So what can a burglar do?
'Hurry up!' I can hear 'em shouting,
And my 'art with courage glows;
Is this, then, a time for doubting?
It ain't—so, my pals, here goes!

* * * * * * *

"I don't mind a bit of a hustle,
And a scrimmage ain't half bad fun;
But it's rather too much of a tussle
When the bobbies is four to one!
I ain't quite as soft as butter,
But I know'd that my chance was gone
When they'd laid me flat in the gutter
And had clapp'd the 'darbies' on.

* * * * * * *

"I was wrong, you may say, to burgle,
And to do what the law forbids;
But what, let me ask, with a gurgle,
Of my missis and three young kids?
The law may be me accostin'
As one of a criminal band,
But I know that that Poet Austin
Will prove me a hero grand!"

Here is another, in a more serious but not less effective vein:

"Wrong! Is it wrong? Yes, very,
For a poet retained, like you,
By the fee of a butt of sherry,
The lays of the Court to do.
For you, a full-blooded Tory,
In the first of the lays you write,
In the act of a rebel to glory,
Is past comprehension—quite!

"For your hero, so self-reliant,
Whatever his actual aim,
Rode still on his raid defiant,
Though stopped in his Queen's own name.
So you, the official poet,
A disastrous start have made,
You have puffed the man—and you know it—
Who his sovereign disobeyed!

"The Jingoes may brim your chalice
With the wine of their praise each day;
You may please the Alhambra Palace,
But what will St. James's say?
Your shoulders, with such a marked slant 'ill
The cloak of great Alfred ne'er bear,
For, lo! it's Macdermott's old mantle
They seem most fitted to wear.

"If your poem had turned out a good one,
And worthy your new-twined bays,
In Loyalty's name, how could one
Have hailed your attempt with praise?
But as it has proved such a blunder,
And no style and no taste has got,
We can only this query thunder—
Oh! why did you write such rot?"

The American Poster.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES makes the statement that "it is a common practice of American poster houses to publish in their entirety designs by French and English artists, which are reproduced by employing a lot of lithographic tracers." This is a piece of mischievous nonsense which scarcely merits denial.

During a connection of nearly fifteen years with a theatrical poster establishment which probably ranks at the head of the field in the United States, the writer can safely assert that the number of such copies made does not exceed the amount of fingers and toes belonging to a single person, and also that when such copies were made (which was at the demand of those placing the order in every instance) the proper credit to the original artist was printed, even more conspicuously than before. The same statement applies to the other houses. Furthermore, there are not enough foreign poster designs, either pictorial or decorative, issued in ten years abroad which possess merit of an artistic nature or merit of a business nature to supply "copies" for merely one of the vast concerns of America, even if they were disposed to do that sort of thing. The number of "tracers" and imitators to be found in the lithographic poster field is just about in the same proportion to the men who provide the original and high-ordered drawings as in the field of periodical illustration. The vast amount of stuff, and worse than stuff, written about the poster for two years past exhibits more lack of knowledge and paucity of understanding of the subject than any chain of comment ever put together. The publication of queer criticism by the magazine page, illustrated with half-tone copies of the worst work ever turned out by the best men, and of a rare good thing or two by the worst men, has characterized the whole long array. The effect of all this weary effusion has been to put the United States in its wrong position regarding posters, to make people who want to know the truth possess themselves with the wrong idea about its production, and give the general notion that we are just learning the art and the use of it. In this country, beginning with Matt Morgan's work, and continuing down to the present day, there has been produced, year by year, with growing artistic quality, such a number of posters and such a demand for artists of versatility and training to provide the designs for them that the work done abroad is insignificant in relation to it. The United States has to-day something like twenty establishments which make posters alone their special production, and which show a capital invested of nearly $3,000,000. They provide employment for something like 100 draughtsmen and designers, and perhaps 500 additional artists who reproduce the originals of the former. The influence of the work of some of these men, both in figure and decoration, is strongly shown in the tracks left by a good many "black-and-white" people. In addition to this, they give commissions continually to no inconsiderable number of painters who draw for the illustration of the magazines.

In all the work annually brought forth there is a splendid and increasing proportion of what is excellent art. This proportion will increase more rapidly every year by the mere force of education it exerts upon those who pay for posters, until the most of it all will be fairly of a high class, it is to be hoped. If we take the whole product of the French designers or the English, the number of meritorious pieces is not one bit greater in proportion to the whole as it is here, and I doubt, after a recent examination of a collection just brought over of nearly 100 recent posters, among them numerous examples by the most famous of foreign designers, if we do not show four times the percentage of really artistic and brilliant drawings in our list for the past year of works by native artists.

C. A. L.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1896.

A Suggestion for Mr. Depew.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Kindly let me through your valuable paper offer a suggestion to the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. You will find by investigation that there are very few trains on Sunday that stop at Poughkeepsie—four, I believe, altogether, and only one an express. One is a local express, and the others are complete locals. What I suggest is that Train 18, called the Southwestern Limited, leaving Albany at 2:35 P. M. and arriving in this city at 6 P. M., making no stops between the two cities, stop at Poughkeepsie on

CATARINO GARZA KILLED

A Defeat of the Insurgents on the Bravo Gresento Estate.

PINAR DEL RIO LACKS PROVISIONS

Official Reports of Serious Damage to Maceo's Army on the Route from Coloma and to Other Bands in Santiago.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—An official report has been received from the commander of the Cienfuegos district saying that a detachment of Spanish troops encountered a party of rebels on the Bravo Gresento estate. The insurgents, who numbered from 250 to 300 men, were commanded by Aulet and the famous Mexican bandit, Catarino Garza.

After a severe fight the troops captured the rebel position and found that four of the insurgents had been killed. One of the bodies was identified by the Superintendent of the estate as that of Catarino Garza.

Many of the rebels were wounded, but were carried off by their comrades. Ten of their horses were killed. Three revolvers and four machetes were found by the troops.

The commander at Colon reports the capture of ten insurgents, including the leaders Mandalada and Jacinto Collado. The troops also captured the arms, equipment, and horses of the rebels.

It is reported that provisions are very scarce in the City of Pinar del Rio. It is said that the scarcity is due to the capture by the rebels of a convoy near San Luis, and the stoppage by them of the transportation of supplies from the coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Minister De Lome has received the following dispatches, the first from Madrid and the second from Havana:

Col. Molina defeated in Alfonso XII. the bands of Nunez and others. Maceo has been seriously defeated on the route from Coloma to Pinar del Rio. He had more than 300 wounded, among them the leader, Bermudez, and left thirty dead on the field. The defeat of Maceo, by its importance, has produced the best impression here."

"The column of Gen. Moncada and Major Vegara Corras, when reconnoitering in Harradurao toward La Sal, Santiago de Cuba, had an encounter with the enemy, wounding three and capturing thirteen horses; we had one man wounded. Gen. Obregon had also a small engagement with the enemy.

"The column of Marquez of the Burges Regiment had another engagement in Rodrigo, capturing a great number of horses. It has been confirmed that leader Rabi was wounded in the engagement with Gen. Gasco in Cuatro Caminos, Santiago de Cuba. The day before yesterday the two leaders, Juan Vega and Esteban Varona, surrendered, applying for mercy at Manzanillo."

ANATOLE FRANCE, ACADEMICIAN.

Characteristics of One of the Most Praiseworthy Modern Authors.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Anatole France has been elected to membership in the French Academy, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Since Philippe de Commines wrote at the beginning of his chronicles, in the fifteenth century, "God created nothing without creating at the same time its contrast; that is why he made France and England neighbors," it is not surprising that the Académie Française should have elected to membership the enchanting artist that Anatole France is so soon after England's Queen has made a Poet Laureate of Alfred Austin.

The Académie's election of Anatole France to succeed Ferdinand de Lesseps will charm women, because it is delicate; it will make poets applaud, because the elect's work is full of the most exquisite poetry; it will please the philosophers, because the elect's work reveals at every instant the habit of serious meditation; it will regain for the institute the entire esteem of psychologists, because Anatole France has written the most subtle descriptions of the movements of various complex minds. His work exhales love for good literature; it is full of tenderness and it is adorned by irony.

He is the son of a bookseller whom all the great book lovers of Paris liked. He was born in 1844, and, although the public think that profound learning is an old man's affair, he is a savant. If people reflect that science exacts inflexible will, ardor, patience, and devotion, people may realize that it becomes the young better than the old. Anatole France is profoundly learned. He is Librarian of the French Senate. He was the writer of the literary reviews of Le Temps before Deschamps. His first book, a biography of Alfred de Vigny, was published in 1868. He published "Les Poèmes Dorés" in 1873 and "Les Noces Corinthiennes," other poems, in 1876. He published his first novel, "Jocaste et le Chat Maigre," in 1879. Harper & Brothers have published a translation by Lafcadio Hearn of his first famous novel, "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," issued in 1881, laureated by the Académie Française.

Since then, Anatole France has been celebrated among the first writers of France. Among his works must be recalled "Balthazar," 1889; "Thais," 1890; "Jérome Coignard," 1891; "La Rotisserie de la Reine Pédaugue," 1892; "L'Etui de Nacre," 1893; "Le Jardin d'Epicure," 1894; "Le Lys Rouge," wherein Paul Verlaine is immortalized as Choulette, 1895. It is difficult to appreciate the literature of France without consulting the volumes wherein were reunited under the title of "La Vie Littéraire," the literary reviews written by Anatole France; for they have tact, taste, measure; they are bold because they are sincere, and they are essentially French.

BIMETALLISM AND BAD EPITHETS.

Anger in the Reichstag over a Resolution of Herr von Kardoff.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Barth, a leader of the Radical-Unionist party, asked Chancellor von Hohenlohe what had been done with the resolution in favor of bimetallism that had been introduced during the last session of the Reichstag. The Chancellor replied that he was not yet able to make any statement to the Chamber concerning the resolution.

Dr. Barth then declared that the bimetallic agitation has been fomented outside of Germany, adding that perhaps American gold had assisted the agitation.

Herr von Kardoff, the German champion of bimetallism and leader of the Agrarian Party, challenged the production of proof that any one of the German bimetallists had been paid to represent American interests, and declared that Dr. Barth was "an infamous liar."

Dr. Barth sprang from his seat and hotly declared that such a remark was an infamy and an outrage on debate. The President of the Chamber called Dr. Barth to order, stating that he had not heard the remark imputed to Herr von Kardoff.

AMERICANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Information that Boers Treat the Prisoners with Indulgence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Telegrams and numerous letters have been received at the State Department in regard to the case of John Hays Hammond, the California mining engineer under arrest at Pretoria for alleged complicity in the Uitlander plot against the Transvaal Government.

Many of these are from persons high in National reputation, and social, political, and personal influence has been brought to bear with a view to securing clemency for Hammond. The information cabled from the Transvaal that Hammond was in danger urged his friends to greater efforts, and to-day Secretary Olney sent another cablegram of inquiry to Ambassador Bayard to ascertain whether Hammond and other Americans in the custody of the Boers were entirely safe.

Mr. Bayard answered promptly, and the substance of his dispatch was made public this afternoon in the following statement from the State Department:

"In response to inquiry Ambassador Bayard telegraphs that, according to his present information, uniform humane and indulgent treatment is being extended to all persons, including Americans, by the Boer Government."

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

Funeral at Windsor and Court of England in Mourning for Six Weeks.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Admiralty received dispatches from Sierra Leone this morning stating that the British cruiser Blonde, with the body of Prince Henry of Battenberg on board, sailed from that port at midnight last night for England.

The Queen, despite her grief and consequent nervous condition, busied herself with the consideration of State papers throughout the forenoon.

Sir James Reid, Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty the Queen, issued a bulletin this morning saying that the Queen and Princess Beatrice, although in excellent health, are overwhelmed with grief at the sudden and unexpected bereavement in the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

The Court will go into mourning for a period of six weeks. Prince Henry will be buried with military honors. His funeral will take place at Windsor.

A number of American residents and sojourners in London, who wired messages of sympathy to the Queen at Osborne, have received the following reply:

"The Queen desires to sincerely thank you and your fellow-countrymen for the kind expressions of sympathy which her Majesty has received from you and them, and which are much appreciated."

REINFORCEMENTS TO ERYTHREA.

Italian Government Expected to Call for a Loan to Meet Expenses.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Additional troops to the number of 6,000 men have been ordered to proceed to Massowah, capital of the Italian colony of Erythrea, whence they will be dispatched to the interior of Abyssinia to reinforce the troops now campaigning against the forces of King Menelik.

The banks here expect that the Government will shortly call for a loan of 200,000,000 lire to meet the expenses of the campaign against the Abyssinians.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Adagamus, Abyssinia, which states that an escaped prisoner, who has arrived at that place, says that, owing to the losses sustained in their several attacks on the Italian garrison at Makelle, the Abyssinians will not attack that place again.

It is their intention to wait until the failure of the water supply of the place compels the surrender of the Italian force.

The dispatch adds that the garrison has been reduced to a glass of wine and water once a day. Communication with the beleaguered town is almost impossible.

DEATH OF ALFRED ANDRE, BANKER.

President of the Young Men's Christian Association in France.

A private cable dispatch from Paris says that Alfred André, banker, Regent of the Bank of France, died suddenly on Wednesday.

He was about seventy years of age, active in business life, and a leader in the French Protestant State Church. He contributed annually to over 500 religious and benevolent societies.

He was the President of the French National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and gave $70,000 toward the erection of the Paris Young Men's Christian Association Building. He was descended from one of the oldest French Protestant families.

HOW JAMESON WILL BE TRIED.

Law Officers Advise Appointment of a Commission of Judges.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Morning will to-morrow says that the law officers of the Crown are unable to find an offense in the English law for which Dr. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal, can be either civilly or criminally tried.

The law officers, the paper adds, have advised the Government to appoint a commission of Judges, similar to the Parnell commission, to inquire into the whole matter.

The Morning further says that the commission will probably appoint a sub-commission to go to South Africa to collect evidence and examine witnesses.

Sadanaru Will Go to Moscow.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Major Gen. Prince Sadanaru Fushimi has been recalled from Formosa. He will be sent to Moscow to represent the Mikado at the coronation of the Czar, in May. He will travel by way of the United States, England, France, and Germany. The house of Fushimi was founded in 1423. The present representative, Prince Sadanaru, is an adopted brother of the Emperor. He was born in 1858.

Elbing's Noted Shipbuilder Dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Ferdinand Schichau, the noted shipbuilder of Elbing, died in this city to-day. He built the first iron ship that was constructed in Germany. He was eighty-four years of age.

Baron de Courcel Goes to Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Baron de Courcel, French Ambassador to Great Britain, has gone to Paris.

Famous Georgia School Endowment.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The movement at Lucy Cobb Institute, at Athens, to raise $100,000 to thoroughly equip itself, build an annex, establish a loan fund, and generally widen its influence for higher education in the South, has been caught up with enthusiasm by the alumnæ throughout the State, and the fund is rapidly growing. Sums from pennies to many dollars are daily pouring in, and the movement is scarcely two weeks old.

What Would the United States Do?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Suppose England should buy and take possession of Cuba and land troops in Venezuela, what could and what would the United States do, without coast defenses, without cannon to properly arm them, with an inferior navy, without guns to arm the merchant marine, with our lake cities undefended, with a pension list of $140,000,000 a year, or over $1,000,000,000 every ten years, as much as it costs to support the entire German Army, and the pension shark crying for more; with our finances embarrassed, without sufficient revenue to meet all our current expenses, with our silver Senators, who represent less than 5,000,000 of our population of some 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 people, demanding and trying to force upon the country something they have no right to ask?

Oh! for a Webster, a Jefferson, or a Patrick Henry, who could instil some of their virtue, patriotism, and brains into the present United States Senate. LEO REX.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1896.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—11:55 P. M.—434 Concord Avenue; George Bergen; damage trifling.

—6:39 A. M.—361 Pleasant Avenue; Jacob Miller's grocery; damage, $25.

—9:30 A. M.—485 Sixth Avenue; Bernard Honig; gentlemen's furnishings; damage, $25.

—11:20 A. M.—100 East Twenty-eighth Street; Hogson Brothers, upholstery; damage, $10.

—11:50 A. M.—276 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; damage, $30.

—4:50 P. M.—Park Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $20.

—5:45 P. M.—38 West Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Emma Birsch, tenement house; damage, $1,200.

—5:50 P. M.—63 Monroe Street; William Harris, tenement; no damage.

—8:30 P. M.—Madison Square Garden; Peerless Bicycle Company's booth; damage, $150.

—9:15 P. M.—1,558 Third Avenue; Charles Garyenk, tenement; damage, $50.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 23.—A five-story brick building at the corner of High and Appleton Streets was destroyed by fire to-night. It was owned by J. F. Comins and was built eight years ago. The loss is $40,000. Besides the building, a stock of dry goods, owned by W. F. Wright, and the property of a large number of tenants, were burned. Mr. Wright's insurance is $4,500.

TYRONE, Penn., Jan. 23.—The house furnishing store of S. M. Jones, in this place, was destroyed by fire this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $12,000.

NASHAU, N. H., Jan. 23.—Fire at Greenfield to-day destroyed the Hotel Mayfield, owned by John D. Emerson and leased to Simmons & Hardy. Loss, $6,000; partially insured.

GREAT BRITAIN IS WRONG

Senator Daniel Indorses the Venezuelan Policy.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION RIGHT

Arbitration the Only Proper Method of Settling a Dispute Like the Present on Boundaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The discussion of the Davis resolution, relating to Venezuela, was continued in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.) Mr. Daniel favored the resolution, and also warmly indorsed the course of the Administration in the Venezuelan matter.

Great Britain, he said, could least fitly, of all the nations of the earth, object to the assertion of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, as it had been announced not merely with the approval of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, but at his earnest and oft-repeated solicitation. And with no better grace could Great Britain persist in repelling the manifold overtures made to her for arbitration. The refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate a question, nominally one of boundary between British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela, involving many thousand square miles of territory had led to controversial correspondence between the British Government and the United States. In that correspondence the United States Government had stood for and recommended arbitration, but Great Britain had stood out against it and repelled it. To all such appeals Great Britain had turned a deaf ear. The responsibility of the first wrong was fixed on Great Britain, and Congress and the Administration stood out in their appropriate attitude as friends of justice and friends of peace.

Proceding to discuss Mr. Sewell's resolution and speech, Mr. Daniel said that the charge as to the President's action being permature and imprudent, in view of the business and financial condition of the country, was but superficial. The financial crisis had come on five years ago, and might last five or ten years longer. Meantime, was the United States to take no cognizance of great affairs, but to sit down supinely and let the whole world wag as it would?

Referring to Mr. Wolcott's speech yesterday, Mr. Daniel quoted him as speaking of the Davis resolution as unobjectionable, moderate, clear, and comprehensive—his objection to it being that Congress was not called upon to give its sanction to any policy to be pursued toward the Governments south of us. Any legislation on the subject at this time could only, in Mr. Wolcott's opinion, accentuate difficulties. So between the two Senators—Mr. Sewell and Mr. Wolcott—there was this difference—that the New-Jersey Senator thought that his resolution went far enough, while the Colorado Senator characterized the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations as moderate, clear, and comprehensive.

"This Nation," Mr. Daniel declared, "cannot recede from the Monroe doctrine or from the position taken by the President. All critics, all friends of peace, should recognize this fact, and take their reckoning. It is not to be expected of us to speak in whispers, or to start at shadows, while the corridors of the Capitol are ringing with invectives leveled against those who do not applaud the aggrandizing spirit of Great Britain."

SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

Message from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce.

A cable message from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce to the Chamber of Commerce of this city last week said that a minute had been adopted in favor of peace in the Venezuelan matter, and that it would be forwarded by mail. It came yesterday in the form of a letter addressed to President Alexander E. Orr by R. Lloyd Patterson, President of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce. The letter was as follows:

BELFAST, Jan. 14, 1896.

To the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York:

SIR: We have seen and read with satisfaction the resolution passed by your Chamber on the 2d of January last in relation to the present crisis in political affairs, and we have considered with approval the resolutions made by you in the direction of a settlement. While those whom we represent will stand as one man with Great Britain, in defense of our empire in the event of war being forced upon us from any quarter of the globe, the possibility of armed conflict between us and the United States of America, as a result of the boundary dispute between British Guiana and Venezuela, has occasioned the deepest pain to our community. Without ourselves offering any solution of the difficulty which has arisen, we desire to place before you the views held by this Chamber, representing as it does the commercial and manufacturing interests of this city and province.

We are surprised to learn, through the public press, that there is a feeling of hostility against Great Britain plainly shown in some quarters of your country, and we beg to assure you that on our part we are absolutely unaware of any corresponding feeling existing in this country anywhere toward the United States.

Hitherto we have always looked upon the unexampled advance of your great community as a growing safeguard and guarantee for the preservation of peace throughout the whole world. We have been filled with admiration at the remarkable growth of your population and the wonderful development of your vast resources. We recognize that every stride made by the United States in wealth, prosperity, and strength increases the advantages we inevitably gain and have gained by mutual friendly intercourse. When you suffer from commercial or financial disaster, we suffer with you. When brighter days come, we share their benefits with you.

The Monroe doctrine, understood as we have always understood it, as presenting a direct negative to any aggressive war on your continent, has our fullest approval, and we would gladly see it accurately defined and settled beyond the chances of misconception, and accepted as an article of international law.

Holding such opinions, we cannot imagine anything whatever to be hoped for or gained on either side by a war between Great Britain and the United States. A contest between the two great Anglo-Saxon powers—the one the source from which free institutions chiefly spring, the other the greatest example of their widest development—would be nothing short of a calamity to mankind, and, however it might terminate, would be source of lasting injury to the cause of liberty.

We feel ourselves in this city and province bound by social relations to your country with a degree of strength and closeness not equaled in any part of Europe. There is scarcely a family in Ulster which does not number among its near relatives citizens of the great republic. In every city of the Union men of Ulster blood are to be found occupying prominent positions as bankers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, and divines. That any circumstances should possibly arise to compel us to regard and treat as enemies our own kin beyond the sea seems to us literally monstrous and incredible. And it appears the more monstrous and incredible when we consider how small and unimportant in itself is the matter in question and how trifling the difference of our views on the subject, and that while there is absolutely no reason why we should wish injure you, or you to injure us, there are plainly the deepest and most potent grounds why we should maintain the closest alliance.

We wish to convey to you our earnest hope that the wisdom of the statesmen on both sides may be able to devise some such arrangement either on the lines suggested by you or by direct negotiation between Great Britain and Venezuela as may make our friendly relations to continue without requiring from your Government or from ours any sacrifice of that self-respect which every great nation must feel due and essential to its dignity and position before the world.

These are our views. We beg to place them respectfully before your Chamber. We shall bring them under the notice of our own Government, in whose sense of justice and honor we have implicit confidence, and we pray God to guide the feet of both nations in the paths of peace. I have the honor to be, Sir, faithfully and fraternally yours,

R. LLOYD PATTERSON, President.

Formal acknowledgment will be made of the letter, with possibly an extended reply after the February meeting of the Chamber.

WILL NOT HAVE WAR WITH AMERICA.

Statement Made by The London News—Appeals to Washington.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily News will, in its issue of to-morrow, again plead for a settlement of the Anglo-American dispute. It will sum up the British advances, but will say it is equally true that ample justice has been done by the press and public in the United States, to the strength of England's position and the equity of her conduct.

The paper remarks upon the silence of Lord Salisbury, and declares that the matter cannot be left to the Foreign Office.

"The public," it adds, "is wisely content that professional diplomats shall deal with technical diplomacy, but there are broad principles concerning which the nation must be heard and its voice heeded. The British people will not have war with the United States, and there is the end of it."

The Daily News appeals to Washington to clearly indicate to Venezuela that the United States wishes the question to be speedily settled, and declares that a word from President Cleveland to President Crespo would produce a decisive result.

The Times to-morrow will contain an article discussing the Anglo-American situation in the light of the latest developments. It does not adduce any new views, but recognizes the efforts of the Government at Washington to bring about a peaceful solution of the question. It sees much significance in the anger of the Jingoes at these efforts. It again contends that Lord Salisbury's dispatch, far from refusing, made a specific offer to arbitrate the Guiana boundary dispute, and declares it to be no secret that the Prime Minister is quite prepared to consider favorably any fair and frank suggestion modifying the details.

To Prepare Britain's Case.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Chronicle will to-morrow say that the drawing in its legal aspects of the British case in the Guiana boundary dispute has been intrusted by the Government to Sir Frederick Pollock, Corpus professor of jurisprudence of Oxford University.

PREPARING FOR GOLD IMPORTS

Believed that for a time Exports Will Be Checked—Roundabout Way of Transfer.

Gold talk in the financial district yesterday consisted mainly of estimates of imports in the coming fortnight. The Sub-Treasury and Assay Office hold about $4,000,000 of imported gold, received within the last month from intending bidders for the new bonds. It constitutes special deposits, and does not yet apply to the Treasury gold reserve. In the same period the reserve has lost an equal amount on export demands, in addition to losses by domestic drafts. It is believed that exports will now be checked for a time, while imports will increase. Arrangements seem to have been made by which the exchange of gold for gold, in the plans to provide for bond purchasers by importations, will be less direct in its operation than heretofore. A report generally credited by bankers is that much of the gold taken from the Sub-Treasury in the last week and now in transit to Europe will be returned without leaving the ships that carry it.

W. W. Corcoran & Brother received yesterday $150,000 in gold, which reached here Wednesday by the Fuerst Bismarck. The same firm has a consignment of $1,000,000 on the St. Paul, due here to-day. Special gold deposits yesterday reached nearly $500,000. The present week differs from its predecessors in that estimates of Saturday exports are very light. Rates of exchange are nominally the same as when gold was sent abroad, but shippers said yesterday that they hardly expected to export any gold to-morrow. Engagements will be made at the Sub-Treasury to-day should there be any change of plans in this respect. Bankers will be prepared for withdrawals for export, but they think the amount will be small.

LITTLE GOLD IN THE MINT.

Coining May Be Suspended at the Philadelphia Institution.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—No gold has been received at the Mint here for some time, but the demand for gold coin has kept up, and the presses have been kept busy all this Fall and Winter turning out half-eagles, eagles, and double eagles. The result has been that the supply of gold on hand has steadily diminished, until there is so little left that it will be exhausted in less than two weeks.

Unless more gold arrives by the end of next week it will be necessary to stop all the gold coinage. There has been no silver coined recently, and there is no order for any now, but it is hoped that an order will be issued in case no more gold is received soon, so that as many presses may be kept going as possible.

One reason given for the failure to send more gold to the Mint is that the supply of gold bars in the Treasury has been depleted by export.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

The "joint recital" at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall yesterday afternoon of Miss Szumowska and M. Ondricek turned out to be very enjoyable. It was not very much of a "joint" recital, however, for the first piece was the only one in which both artists appeared. This was Beethoven's C minor sonata for pianoforte and violin, of which the first movement is so perfunctory and even mechanical that it is calculated to prejudice an audience against the performer as well as against the composition. The other three movements, however, were of genuine musical interest, and they were played so as to win and hold attention. Miss Szumowska, who has already shown her ability to entertain an audience with only her own resources, was heard in Schumann's "Carnival," an étude, and a nocturne of Chopin, Liszt's "Campanella," and Paderewski's menuet, the familiarity of which is becoming too much like triteness. She was, inevitably, most warmly applauded in the Chopin number, but it is questionable whether her playing of the Schumann selection was not more praiseworthy, as certainly it was more unusual. Chopin's intentions and effects are so obvious that no competent pianist can altogether miss them, whereas nothing is easier or commoner than to smear and confuse Schumann's lyrics for the piano. The pianist played it yesterday with intelligence, cleverness, and appreciation. The violinist has scarcely been heard to so good advantage in New-York before. His first selection was Eranst's concerto pathetique, a rather tawdry piece of violinism, which is, however, very becomingly put upon the violin. In this Mr. Ondricek showed a full tone and a fiery and vigorous delivery. His playing of the Bach air was really large and eloquent. But the enthusiasm of his hearers was chiefly excited by his performance of two of his own compositions. One is a fantasia on themes from Smetana's "Bartered Bride," which is, of course, intended primarily to exhibit the composer's own technical specialties, and attains that object, but is also a musicianly piece of work. The other is a barcarole, which is primarily music, and in which the young violinist showed a broad and flowing cantabile, as well as agility and sureness of execution.

The Dannreuther Quartet gave its second concert at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall last evening, and the hall was fairly filled, notwithstanding the attractiveness to the special public to which the quartet appeals, the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The programme included Rubinstein's second (C minor) quartet, a prelude, and minuet of Andreoli, and a piano-quartet of Richard Strauss, whose chamber music is already favorably known, by a fantasia for wind instruments, including a contrabass clarinet, that has been heard in private concerts. In this the quartet had the assistance of Mr. Paolo Gallico, who is taking his rightful place as one of the best of our pianists in ensemble playing. We have been spoiled for anything short of perfection in quartet playing by the Kneisel Quartet, but still it seems like demanding "better bread than can be made of wheat" to cavil at the playing of Mr. Dannreuther and his associates. Their playing is intelligent, sympathetic, and technically adequate, and if they do not attain the beauty of tone of the Bostonians, that seems to be because, in the latter case, both the players and the instruments seem to have chosen each other by elective affinity. At any rate, the Dannreuther Quartet is by far the best of our local organizations, and their concerts are sure of being worth hearing.

We are all agreed that the Boston Symphony Orchestra is a perfect instrument. The only questions about its concerts are what the conductor chooses to play, and how he plays it. Last night both questions were answered very satisfactorily. New-York had the honor of being chosen for the first performance, from manuscript, of Mr. MacDowell's Indian Suite, and the composer also appeared as the soloist in his own first concert. The suite is even a more remarkable and brilliant work than its author's previous successes have justified us in expecting. The themes are for the most part actual, aboriginal melodies, and the work is thus full of local color. But the themes are also developed and joined with an impressive mastery of musical form, as well as of orchestral color, and the work is plainly predestined to become a great favorite in our concert rooms. At its close the composer was twice called out and forced to bow his acknowledgments. Doubtless the change in the programme, Mr. Brahms's Fourth Symphony to Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic," was welcome to the great majority of concertgoers. It was admirably played by M. Paur, especially the third movement (allegro molto vivace) and the final adagio. But as a piece of orchestral virtuosity the last number, Liszt's Second Rhapsody, was the most surprising of all. Hackneyed as it is, it had all the air of a novelty in M. Paur's interpretation, which seemed, indeed, like an improvisation upon the orchestra, so individual was the conductor's version of it and so perfectly was it conveyed through the orchestra.

MUST FIND NEW MARKETS

Merchants of the United States Neglect Foreign Commerce.

AN ADDRESS BY ULYSSES D. EDDY

New-York Business Man Tells the Manufacturers' Association that Export Trade Should Be Increased.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—After a business session of four hours the National Convention of American Manufacturers adjourned sine die this afternoon. The most interesting event of the meeting was the address delivered by Mr. Ulysses D. Eddy, President of Flint, Eddy & Co., New-York. Mr. Eddy said:

"Richard Cobden, the merchant statesman of England, warned his countrymen more than fifty years ago that a nation was growing up on the North American Continent which, through the natural resources of the land and the intense energy of the people, would supplant England in the supremacy of the world's commerce. Recently, Mulhall, the English statistician, in a striking article has called attention to the power and wealth of the United States, and many Americans thus learn for the first time of the natural grandeur and dignity of our country. But while we have been building this great nation foreign commerce has been neglected.

"The home market of the United States is the most valuable in the world. Its consuming power in times of prosperity is so great as to stimulate manufacturing to the highest activity, and as a result to-day in most lines of manufacture six months' work of existing factories will supply twelve months' consumption. This condition cannot continue. Time may solve the problem by the survival of the fittest, but it is a painful and unsatisfactory solution. Trusts and combinations may wrestle with the difficulty, but in most cases their efforts prove futile. But one solution remains, the extension of our export trade. Such a solution appeals to the American spirit, and it is already evident that we are turning our attention toward foreign commerce as a field of activity worthy of our highest energies. We are beginning to recognize that the 1,400,000,000 people living outside our borders represent a vast commerce, and that one billion of them live in non-manufacturing countries.

"It is well to take stock of our advantages and disadvantages in undertaking to add to our domestic commerce a great export trade.

"The elements that are the basis of manufacturing are raw materials, power, labor, and transportation. Our resources in raw materials are greater than those of any other country. Fuel costs less here than elsewhere, water power is more abundant and more generally utilized. Labor, though more highly paid, is more intelligent and more efficient. Our system of inland transportation by land and water is the world's wonder.

"Our ability to compete with other nations is shown by the steady growth of the export of manufactures. During 1895 this constituted over 23 per cent. of our total exports, and the percentage has been increasing for some years.

"While we carry on but little of our foreign commerce under our own flag, the merchant fleets of the world are at our service and eagerly bid for opportunities to carry our merchandise to foreign countries as cheaply for us as for our competitors.

"While in production and transportation we are at little or no disadvantage, it is quite otherwise when we come to financing foreign transactions.

"The national banking system was originally devised to create a market for our bonds during the civil war, and it has been developed into an excellent mechanism for facilitating domestic trade. But under the existing banking laws foreign operations on commercial lines are impossible. Yet an international banking system is a necessity in enlarging our dealings with other nations. At present our merchants are obliged to be also bankers, and while they have been able to finance the business now done will find themselves unable to cope with a greatly increased trade, unless banking facilities are created.

"In most of the non-manufacturing nations it is necessary to sell on credit. Many crops are marketed but once a year, or only in the 'dry' or 'wet' season. The merchant must carry the planter or stock raiser or lumberman until their products can be turned into money. Selling on credit, he must buy on credit, and is compelled not only to buy at proper prices, but to secure time. He can better afford to pay more for his goods and get credit than avail himself of lower prices for cash. Here is where we are weak and England is strong.

"The British merchant has an advantage over his competitors in bidding for the commerce of the world, due to the assistance and support extended him by his rich and powerful ally, the British banker. Under the magnificent international banking system of Great Britain, with its wonderful financial network extending throughout the world, from London as its centre, the English merchant is enabled to assume a foremost position in securing and controlling foreign business. Wherever English trade has a foothold, or a banking commission may be earned by the handling of its own or its competitors' commerce, branches of this great banking system will be found.

"London possesses sixty incorporated banks exclusively devoted to international banking. Their aggregate capital is $294,000,000, their surplus $72,000,000, and their deposits exceed $1,200,000,000. These financial facilities are supplemented by private banking houses with a capital estimated to aggregate over $175,000,000, devoted in great part to foreign trade. This sum does not include the capital of banking firms devoting themselves to the financing of governments rather than of commerce, such as the Rothschilds.

"The capital and surplus of the National banks of New-York City, the second commercial centre of the world, is but $112,000,000, but little more than one-fifth of the banking capital of London devoted to foreign commerce. There is but one bank in a foreign country working with capital furnished by American capitalists.

"The capital and surplus of the National banks of this great commercial and manufacturing centre, the City of Chicago, is but $35,000,000. Compare these figures with the $540,000,000 of the English banks and bankers, and consider that in addition to these vast sums the deposits of $1,200,000,000 represent but a part of the capital of British merchants trading with foreign countries. With this banking system, England not only handles her own foreign commerce of over $3,000,000,000, but she also finances the larger part of the transactions between other countries, and may be said through her banking organization to make a profit on the trade of the world.

"This great sum of money was made in large part by the sale of British manufactures to foreign countries, and is perhaps the most striking evidence of the possibilities of profit in export trade.

"We are England's greatest customers, and her trade with us and Canada exceeds $650,000,000 annually. About $100,000,000 of her banking capital is specifically assigned to financing this business. She does a trade of $267,000,000, with India and uses $60,000,000 of banking capital for the purpose.

"Trade with China and Japan uses $25,000,000, and a bank with $5,000,000 capital devotes itself to financing Persian trade.

"Eighty million dollars of English banking capital is utilized in the trade with South America. One-quarter of this is applied to the commerce of Brazil, and is availed of by American importers in moving the coffee, rubber, and sugar of that republic to the United States. You cannot drink a cup of coffee without paying a profit to a London banker.

"Another quarter is used in moving the grain, wool, and hides of Argentina to England and the Continent of Europe, and in financing the shipment of manufactured goods to the rapidly growing region of the Rio de la Plata.

"The commerce of Chile is solid and solvent. Many firms doing business there have become very wealthy and have transformed themselves into London bankers. They wield a capital of more than $20,000,000 and by its aid the nitrate, copper, and wheat are moved to market.

"A London bank has branches in all the West India Islands. It exercises complete financial control and guides the Island commerce with paternal hand.

"The greatest development of banking facilities in proportion to volume of trade is with Australia and New-Zealand, where with a business of less than $230,000,000 a banking capital and surplus in excess of $165,000,000 are available. This exaggerated banking capital has brought serious disaster by unduly stimulating these colonies.

"The South African colonies have strong banks which have done much to develop the marvelous riches of that region. A capital and surplus of $5,000,000 furnish financial facilities. These colonies carry on a commerce with the mother country of $68,000,000, and rank fourth in importance among her customers.

"Two incorporated banks utilize $4,000,000 in Egypt and one huge bank employs a capital in Turkey of $25,000,000, although much of this is applied to governmental rather than commercial uses.

"The total English capital employed in European business is equal to the combined capital and surplus of all the New-York National banks.

"At all important points in the countries in which these banks operate branches are established. The total number of such agencies and branches is 1,693. A British merchant or manufacturer may draw against a shipment to any part of the globe, and cash the draft at once, while an American merchant or manufacturer must be his own banker if he engages in foreign trade, unless he has an established footing in London, in which case he may avail himself of English facilities.

"That far-seeing statesman, James G. Blaine, called the attention of the International American Conference held at Washington to this important subject, but capitalists do not appear to have taken the matter up. When they investigate they will learn that the percentage of honorable and solvent merchants is as great in Buenos Ayres as in Chicago, in Brazil as in Illinois. They will discover that with a minimum risk is coupled a good margin of profit, for the foreign bank is able to get a commission varying from ½ to 1 per cent. in addition to interest, as well as a profit upon exchange. The great surpluses and large dividends of the English banks devoted to international trade show the business to be both safe and profitable."

The next convention will be held at Philadelphia, at a date to be fixed by the Executive Committee. President Dolan, who was confined to his hotel by illness, sent word to the Committee on Nominations that he absolutely could not serve the association another year, and thereupon Theodore C. Search, President of the John B. Stetson Company of Philadelphia and founder of the Philadelphia Textile School, was chosen President for 1896. Robert Laidlaw and O. P. Wilson of Cincinnati were re-elected Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. The following, who were nominated for Vice Presidents by the delegations from their respective States, will, with the officers, constitute the Executive Committee for the coming year:

California, H. L. Story; Connecticut, Pliney Jewell; Delaware, Wash Hastings; Georgia, J. P. H. Hanson; Illinois, John B. Kirk; Indiana, P. E. Studebaker; Michigan, J. B. Howarth; Massachusetts, E. W. Lovejoy; Mississippi, O. D. Kingsland; New-Jersey, Benjamin J. Atha; Nebraska, N. C. Peters; New-York, Warner Miller; Ohio, Thomas B. Egan; Pennsylvania, John H. Converse; Oregon, L. L. Cole; Tennessee, C. D. Mitchell; Wisconsin, E. W. Sivver.

A number of resolutions were reported from the committee and adopted, some without comment and others after brief discussion. They were as follows:

Whereas, The merchants and manufacturers of the country are practically unanimous in the opinion that a classification of freight, which would be uniform throughout the United States, would tend to simplify freight rates and make them more uniform, just, and stable; and

Whereas, While this is acknowledged to be true by most of the carriers themselves, the experience of the last five years shows that no relief in this direction can be looked for from them since the adoption of such a classification arranged by a large committee of their ablest freight men representing all the different interests was defeated on account of the jealousies of some of the leading carriers; therefore,

Resolved, That the National Association of Manufacturers of America respectfully and earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to authorize and direct the Inter-State Commerce Commission to prepare, or cause to be prepared, at the earliest possible time a classification of trade, which shall be uniform throughout the United States, and to order the same to be put in effect Jan. 1, 1897, on all the railroads in the United States engaged in inter-State commerce.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a department of manufactures be established under a secretary of equal rank with the Secretary of Agriculture, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to take such steps as may speedily accomplish said object.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider what action should be taken to prevent the obstruction of traffic business between the States of this Union, owing to severe and iniquitable laws.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States is earnestly requested to pass promptly and send to the President the Emergency Revenue bill which was adopted by the House of Representatives.

By general consent H. L. Storey of California submitted this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

We insist that Congress treat domestic sugar as it does wool and all other agricultural products, and we demand for the beet and cane sugar industries fair legislation and liberal encouragement.

The Committee on Resolutions declined to report upon the resolutions of sympathy with Cuba, submitted by Delegate Barbour of Detriot, on the ground that the manuscript declared that the war had ended, extolled the insurgent Generals, and denounced the Spaniards in harsh terms.

Richard H. Edwards, editor of The Manufac

BICYCLES.

THE RACE IS NEARLY OVER—
THEY'RE IN THE STRETCH—AND

The FOWLER

(The frame tells the name.) Trade Mark

IS LEADING THE FIELD as far as you can see with a pair of field glasses. That

SEXTUPLET

has a four-mile wrap on it and is making each post a winning one. It's the first six-man bicycle ever built and its color is "true blue."

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Are Built in New-York City.

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Works Foot of East 118th, 117th, 116th Sts.

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SPACES 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178.

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Syracuse Bicycles.

—CRIMSON RIMS—

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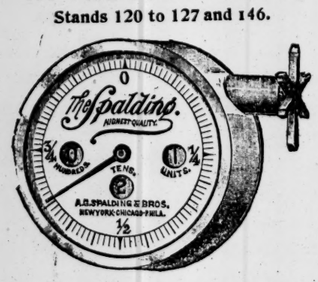
Stands 120 to 127 and 146.



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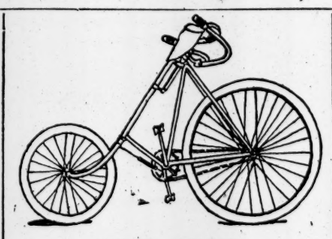

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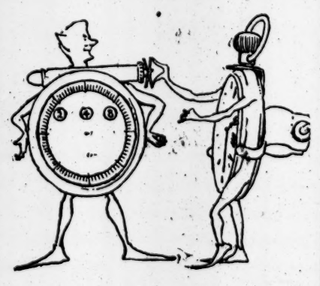

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CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—Standing, as it does, almost in the centre of the big amphitheatre of the Garden, the spaces of Gormully & Jeffery would naturally come in for attention, but the quiet richness of their furnishings serves to command the attention of every visitor. The idea of this firm has been the same at every cycle show of the past two years—to offer some luxurious place of loitering and rest for their friends and for the lady visitors. In obtaining the desired effect expense has not been a consideration. Simply the height of artistic decoration was sought in providing long divans, reaching entirely around the long spaces, on which are strewn pollows of particolored materials, coverlets, and mats. To obtain the desired result entire charge of the decoration was turned over to the upholstering firm of James McHugh & Co., and their work, as usual, has proved superlative. The whole tone is one of forest green, the floor being carpeted with a Cluny canvas of this hue, and the divans are in the same shade. Wilton rugs are strewn upon the floor and round about the space are easy chairs of wicker and forest green oak, upholstered with the effective Liberty velvet and corduroys. The effect ensemble is pleasing and restful to the eye and is especially captivating to the women who seek the booth as a haven.

—The advertising solicitor is truly ubiquitous at the show. Some of the scenes of the sieges in which advertising men of the manufacturing concerns are the central figures would make classic groups. Fred Van Sicien, promoter of publicity for the Fowler Manufacturing Company, sought the seclusion of the pressroom yesterday morning to escape the onslaught. The effort was vain. In two minutes an advertising solicitor had him "buttonholed." Before he had finished talking with him, seven were sitting about waiting a chance to interview him. One at a time the seven had a turn, but in the meantime a score of new pleaders had gathered. The stir the Fowler concern has been making is proving a tremendous strain upon this jovial wheelman of the metropolis, who lately undertook to stimulate "Chicago hustle."

—There was a Schwalbach invasion at the show yesterday, because of Alex Schwalbach having a few of his children there. Ethel, aged fourteen; Mildred, eleven, and Arthur, four, were about the big Garden all day inspecting wheels and gathering souvenirs. By reason of their father's wide acquaintance, and the fancy riding done by the children themselves, almost every one knew the youngsters, and in a social way they were features for the day. When their colored chaperon took them to Brooklyn at night they were well tired, but happy in the possession of enough souvenirs to make Prof. Denton envious.

—Last night the first regular dinner of cycle agents was held at the Hotel Metropole. It was a cause for general wonderment what the idea in such an affair could be, and the rumor went about that it was for the purpose of forming some kind of an organization on the lines of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers, possibly an opposing body. How it resulted will develop later. It was, of course, denied by those on the inside that there was any such conspiracy on hand. The Banquet Committee was H. B. Moses, George W. Hauck, H. A. Hammond, W. L. Raisch, and E. V. Skillman.

—William J. Corcoran, who recently forsook the Waltham track management, which he had held for the past three years, in order to become Superintendent of the new track now being built at Cambridge, Mass., under the name of the Charles River bicycle track, is at the show. He says the new racing path will be a three-lap affair, constructed of a "wired cement," which is in use in Paris, but never before has been employed in this country. The grand stand will seat 3,000 and the bleachers the same. The dressing rooms will accommodate 250 men.

—William N. Nash, a well-known rider of the metropolitan district, formerly President of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen and First Vice President of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, came on to the show with the Morgan & Wright outfit because of his peculiar ability to convince strangers that Morgan & Wright tires are good tires. He has been having a great time renewing old acquaintances, and his face has been wreathed in smiles because, in spite of his modesty, he has discovered his popularity.

—Albert Schock, the six-day champion, is seeking an engagement to go to Europe with his own patent home-training machine. He says he will surely start in the next six-day contest, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden on Dec. 7, 1896.

—Sidney B. Bowman has taken a "shine" to the Funnet bicycle, a novelty at the show, which has only two wheels, yet will seat two riders side by side.

—A "Tiffanyized" Cleveland wheel is now on exhibition in Tiffany's window, and it is said by the jeweler to be the handsomest wheel he has yet decorated.

—A combination of the chain and chainless wheel has made its appearance.

THE SPALDING BANQUET.

Agents and Those Connected with the Bicycle Department Entertained.

To Eastern agents and those connected with the bicycle business of A. G. Spalding & Brothers was tendered a surprise on Wednesday evening. For some time past Messrs J. W. Curtiss and C. C. Morgan, who have charge of the Spalding interests at the Garden, have been quietly arranging a banquet to be given in honor of the visiting agents. It was held in the concert room, and was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held.

Among those present were:

A. G. Spalding, J. W. Spalding, J. W. Curtiss, E. A. Keith, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. C. Morgan, New-York; A. B. Barkman, Chicopee Falls; F. A. Leland, Atlanta, Ga.; George R. Bidwell, New-York; James B. Sullivan, New-York; Horace A. Keith, Brockton, Mass.; Dr. Keith, Brockton, Mass.; H. F. Gilmartin, New-York; Charles C. Candy, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; Frank Eveland, Jersey City; Frank W. Sanger, New-York; H. H. Brautigam, Bridgeport, Conn.; James G. Budd, Glens Falls; E. H. Towle, Newark, N. J.; W. Marlon, New-York; E. E. Menges, New-York; E. D. Loane, Baltimore; John Morrill, Boston; W. A. Roe, Boston; C. W. Clements, D. P. Snellman, E. Perkins, Chicopee Falls; J. A. Duffy, A. A. O'Neill, Norfolk, Va.; J. B. Brine, J. L. Ibbitson, C. M. Florey, Scranton, Penn.; George A. Clark, Utica, N. Y.; S. W. Bicaise, Charleston, S. C.; E. W. Vine, Albany, N. Y.; M. D. Stebbins, Springfield, Mass.; W. H. Rogers, Plainfield, N. J.; C. S. West, Flushing, N. Y.; H. M. Baker, Allentown, Penn.; George O. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. C. Greene, Watertown, N. Y.; Mr. Johonnot, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert Thomson, Rochester, N. Y.; Leo Schlaudecker, Erie, Penn., and Reuben Wood, Jr., Syracuse.

A. G. Spalding explained in detail his connection with the bicycle industry and the sporting goods business, and discussed at length the affairs of the Cycle Board of Trade, cycle shows, and kindred subjects.

Mr. J. W. Spalding gave the history of A. G. Spalding & Brothers from its infancy. He told how he and his brother had opened the business in Chicago about twenty years ago with a cash capital of $800, and that the first day's sales amounted to $1.50.

George R. Bidwell of the Spalding-Bidwell Company, Frank W. Sanger, manager of the Garden; A. B. Barkman, A. A. O'Neill of Norfolk, Va.; John Morrill of Boston, E. A. Keith of Philadelphia, E. D. Loane of Baltimore, Frank Eveland, Jersey City; Fred Leland of Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Keith of Brockton, Mass., and C. C. Morgan of New-York also spoke.

QUILL CLUB WHEELMEN MEETING.

Officers Nominated for Next Month's Election—To-night's Reception.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America was held in their Cycle Show headquarters at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, at which plans were perfected for their ladies' reception, which the club will hold to-night in their rooms at the Garden. Refreshments will be served during the afternoon and evening by the club's caterer, and a special committee, of which Carroll L. R. Mosher is Chairman, will be constantly in attendance to receive the guests of the club. No one but members, and those to whom badges of admission to the room have been given will be admitted to the room on this occasion. Each badge holder will, however, be permitted to extend the courtesies of the club to as many ladies as he chooses.

At yesterday's meeing Arthur N. Jervis was elected to the Executive Committee, to serve for the balance of the club year. The Nominating Committee, consisting of A. C. Batchelder, Arthur N. Jervis, and A. Reeves, announced the following nominations for officers, to be balloted upon at the annual meeting: For President—Dixie Hines; for Vice President—George E. Stackhouse; for Secretary—M. B. Macfarlane; for Treasurer—H. L. Saltonstall; for Captain—A. G. Batchelder; for First Lieutenant—Alfred Reeves; for Second Lieutenant—C. L. R. Mosher; for members of the Executive Committee—George Taggart, A. G. Batchelder, and A. N. Jervis.

The annual meeting of the club will be held on the first Friday in April, at the club's new rooms, which will be occupied soon after the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

Lasker Wins the Tournament.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Lasker won the chess tournament to-day by increasing his total to eleven games, which none of the other competitors could reach.

The game left unfinished on Tuesday night, between Pillsbury and Steinitz, a Queen's gambit declined, was won by Steinitz after ninety-eight moves yesterday. To-day the results were as follows in the second sitting of the final round: Pillsbury and Lasker drew a Ruy Lopez after fifty-one moves. Tschigorin and Steinitz adjourned their game at 11:30 to-day.

The record:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Lasker	11	6
Pillsbury	7½	9½
Steinitz	8½	7½
Tschigorin	6	10

Surpassed Its Previous Record.

From the Newspaper Maker, Jan. 23.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES surpassed its previous record in its bicycle department last Sunday, four pages being filled with excellent text matter of material interest to cyclists and advertisements, the latter illustrating THE TIMES'S popularity as a medium to advertise bicycles. An excellent article on the cycle show was one of the features.

DR. CONRAD.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.
PRIVATE SANITARIUM, 117 WEST 47TH ST., Formerly 54th St. Hours, 1 to 7 P. M.

FIRE AT THE CYCLE SHOW

Slight Blaze at the Peerless Stand that Did Little Damage.

THE INCIDENT CAUSED NO STAMPEDE

R. Lindsay Coleman Finally Accepts the Presidency of the Board of Trade—Joseph McKee Chosen as Secretary.

FIRE at the Garden was the sensation of the bicycle show last evening. Fortunately it did very little damage and was confined to the stand occupied by the Peerless wheel people and to the electric sign which topped the booth where their wheels are situated.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the Garden was pretty well packed that there was a spluttering of electric lights in the first letter of the big sign, the letter "P" indulging in an unwonted lot of energy, as if it were having a little Fourth of July celebration of its own. The pyrotechnic display spread slowly, because no one in the stand knew just how to reach the cut-off, and so shut off the electricity. In a few moments the wooden frame and the cloth used for drapery, in which the incandescent lights were set, caught fire.

Probably 5,000 persons stood and watched the progress of the flames, and saw the men in the stand cut the feed wires and hangers, take down the sign and remove the blazing flame to an ante room. The well-trained employes of the Garden came from al direction with fire extinguishers on their backs, but there was no need for even the use of these.

A vast cloud of smoke arose from the fire, but fortunately every one who saw the conflagration kept cool. There was no crazy individual to shout "fire!" and stampede the crowd, and so no one was injured or very materially disturbed. This was extremely fortunate, for it would have taken but a little to have created a rush that would have resulted seriously. It was passing strange that for once in the presence of a fire a crowd managed to "keep its head" and so insure its own safety.

While the attendance last evening was rather less than on preceding nights, the attendance in the morning and afternoon was larger than on any other day of the show. F. W. Sanger, Manager of the Garden, said there were more people in the structure between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. than in any other similar period of time in the history of the Garden. Up to yesterday morning the receipts had been larger than for the entire seven days at the Chicago show, the number of visitors aggregating a little over 62,000. The success of the show is said by those in the Board of Trade who should know, to indicate that the profits will exceed $40,000.

Yesterday's crowd included quite a sprinkling of society people and patrons of the fashionable sports. Two interested spectators in the afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who were observed by but a few. Among the others present were Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Underhill, David Barnes, Miss Lentilhon, Col. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Steers, Ellis Gladwyn of Brooklyn, P. G. Thebaud, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Butler Duncan, Jr., Thomas H. Terry, Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. William A. Duer, William A. Haines, manager of the Michaux Club; William Morse, Oliver Buckingham, Robert B. Woodward of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud P. Foster, Edward Moller.

Elliott Smith, Gilford Hurry, ex-Park Commissioner David H. King, Joseph H. Seaman and Miss Seaman of Brooklyn, William Coster, Gen. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. Elliot Burriss of Brooklyn, Dr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Moses Taylor Pyne, Frederick H. Allen, William Littauer, Archie Pell, Edward Lamontagne, Jr., Dudley P. Mygatt of Brooklyn, Seymour H. Husted, W. F. Daniells, Arthur B. Lake, Harry G. McVicker, Major Potts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Green, Frank Otis, G. W. Scott, Pierre Proal, W. C. Stewart, and Charles Henry.

The National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers held three sessions yesterday before they could finally induce R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the Western Wheel Works, to accept the Presidency of the board for the coming year. This he finally did at the evening meeting, after every argument and possible means of persuasion had been employed. It was not because Mr. Coleman needed urging, but because he did not think he could spare the time to devote to the duties of the office, that Mr. Soleman resisted the persistent determination of his associates in the trade to have him for their President. At the evening meeting he finally consented to waive his personal objection and assume the reins, and when his final decision was made known it met with the enthusiastic approval of the trade.

Previous to Mr. Coleman's selection, the Board of Directors had chosen R. Philip Gormully of Gormully & Jeffrey for First Vice President; George H. Day of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., Second Vice President; W. A. Redding, an attorney of this city, and counsel for the board, Treasurer, and Joseph McKee of McKee & Harrington of this city, manufacturers of the Lyndhurst wheel, Secretary. The latter selection was the outcome of the opposition to A. Kennedy Child of Hartford, who is not connected with the trade. It was the opinion of the members of the board that they should have an active, instead of an ornamental, Secretary, who, it was said, left the work of the office to two Assistant Secretaries. Mr. Child had been Secretary for two years.

It was rumored that the Board of Directors only induced Mr. Coleman to withdraw his repeated refusals of the Presidency by agreeing to certain changes that he wished to have made in the management of the business of the board, which he thinks will prove more satisfactory to the entire body of the trade. Mr. Coleman declined to talk about his plans, which it was reported, include some radical changes in methods of interest to the trade only.

The League of American Wheelmen had a lively political session during the day, at which Robert Gentle, Chief Consul for New-Jersey, was advanced as a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Elliott ticket. Mr. Gentle would not consent to stand until he shall find out how the delegates from New-Jersey feel as to his candidacy.

SOME OF THE EXHIBITS.

Descriptions of Wheels and Their Appointments That Many Look At.

THE Tribune bicycles are shown by the Black Manufacturing Company of Erie, Penn., in Sections 180 and 181. The Tribune is a high-priced wheel; the dealers may recommend to riders machines on which they can make a larger profit, but the purchaser of a Tribune may feel assured that he has the finest bicycle, both in design and finish, that good machinery can produce. The hubs are turned in one piece from bar steel. The rear hub has a hardened detachable sprocket, with cycloidal teeth, and is prevented from loosening by a left-hand check nut, making a positive fastening, but which may easily be removed.

The bearing cups or bushings are of tool steel, hardened and ground and forced by pressure into the ends of the hubs, which are cupped to receive them. The bearings, cone, and crank shaft are of tool steel, and are hardened and ground and drawn to a straw color. The bearings throughout are perfect in construction, dust proof, and frictionless in running. The frame is of the best weldless steel tubing, built on the most modern lines. The cranks are made of special toughened steel, and, while light, they are exceedingly strong. The method of attaching them to the shaft is new and a great improvement over the old key and nut.

The pedals used by the Black Company are of an entirely new pattern and of their own manufacture. The centre, or hub, is turned from bar steel, cupped out each end to receive the bearings, which are perfect in alignment. The grip plates are all one piece and are firmly bolted to the body of the pedal, but can be readily replaced. There are twenty-eight steel bolts, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, to each pedal.

The shafts are of a special steel and finely tempered. They are screwed to the crank by right and left threads and will not work loose.

Model 27 is a thoroughly practical riding wheel and is adapted for the business man or the scorcher. Model 26 is an excellent machine in every respect and is fully guaranteed for general use.

Model 26 is designed for men of short stature, having an inside leg measurement of thirty inches or less. It is a desirable wheel for ladies who wish to ride in cycling costume. Model 24 is intended for the use of ladies only and is similar to the Black Company's Model B of last season, excepting that the tubing is of larger diameter and that it embodies all the improvements in detail of 1896.

Iver-Johnson Wheels.

Twenty-five years in the manufacturing of fine metal products, ten years of ever-increasing success in bicycles, which have a world-wide reputation for excellence—this is the record of the Iver-Johnson Arms & Cycle Works of Fitchburg, Mass., and through this a superior wheel has been placed upon the market. This company buys its raw material direct from the dealers therein, and possess their own drop forging plant, and acres of improved bicycle and fire-arms machinery. It employs 800 skilled workmen, and it stands to reason that they do not make cheap goods. In fact, the product of this house is thoroughly up-to-date—handsome, durable, and popular. Design and detail—these and mechanical construction are everything, and it is in these things that the Iver-Johnson Company excels.

Long familiarity with the nicety of fire-arms manufacture, together with many automatic machines designed for that purpose, has taught them some lessons in the adaptability of metals and the perfection of detail which enable the house to produce superior bicycles. Like all other educated metallurgists, the Iver-Johnson workmen know there is no method of connecting hollow tubes which equals good, select drop forgings, bored out and machined to a perfect fit. Therefore, this house makes its own drop forgings, and uses them for tube connections in all its bicycles. This process is, of course, expensive, but it is also satisfactory. In tempering and hardening they are past grand masters, and their bearings, chain, cranks, &c., are properly tempered.

The methods used by the Iver-Johnson Company for the adjustment of seat posts, handle bars, and running parts, are original and effective. Nowhere in the construction of the Iver-Johnson product is there a complication of parts. Their adjustment is simple and durable. The wheels offered by this house are the Full Roadster, model 29, weight 23½ pounds; the Iver-Johnson Racer, model 27, weight 20 pounds; the Ladies' Light Roadster, model 30, weight 24 pounds; the Fitchburg Ladies' Roadster, model C, weight 25 pounds; the Fitchburg Light Roadster, model A, weight 22½ pounds, and the Men's Tandem and the Combination Tandem. The two latter sell for $150 each, and the other wheels, with the exception of the Fitchburg Ladies' Roadster and the Fitchburg Light Roadster, for $100 each. The two latter bring $75 each.

The New Army Tandem.

The Tribune Catalogue.

Single Model for 40-Pound Gun.

About the Ramblers.

Rambler bicycles for 1896, as shown in Gormully & Jeffery's spacious booth, are made in ten patterns—four for men, three for ladies, and three tandems. Particular attention is invited to the new "G. & J." tire, and the grace and beauty of the models. In the Gormully & Jeffrey stand is also shown a line of bicycles produced by the Shelby Cycle Manufacturing Company of Shelby, Ohio. This company is closely connected in a business way with the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company. The Shelby line of wheels is sold under the name of Ideal, and is shown in six different styles. The Ideal is a medium-priced wheel, and is very highly recommended.

Points About the Lyndhurst.

McKee & Harrington, the makers of the famous Lyndhurst, are showing their goods in Spaces 22 and 23. As every one knows, the Lyndhurst is a special made wheel. It is a bicycle finished and fitted by hand. It stands for the maximum of strength, for lightness, for accurate adjustment, for

scientific proportion, for ease of propulsion, for the perfect in cycle mechanics, for style. Every detail is searchingly inspected; nothing is too trival to escape—from the fit of a saddle to the micrometic adjustment of the Jessop tool steel bearings. Like all valuable creations, the Lyndhurst cycles are the handiwork of skilled workmen, men who have pride in their handicraft. Steel and rubber, in all twenty-two pounds, the outcome of brainwork, correct not only in mechanism, but fashion, as illustrated in the Lydnhurst, is what McKee & Harrington sell you with broad guarantee liberally interpreted.

The lines of the Lyndhurst have been a success, for in strength and beauty they cannot be excelled. They have proved popular, swift, and labor-saving, and economic of vital force.

The Model F. Lydnhurst fits the average rider; it has an 8¾-inch head and 23¼-inch depth of frame. This model is suitable for riders, with a reach of 52 inches or under. Model C is especially adapted for very tall riders; it has a 10⅝-inch head, 25¼-inch depth of frame, suitable for riders of a reach over 33 inches. The Lady Lyndhurst has a 10⅝-inch neck and 23¼-inch depth of frame. The above models have the regular adjustment seatpost of 4 inches in length. Lyndhurst wheels, with one exception, sell for $100. The exception is the racer, which brings $125.

At the Syracuse Company Booth.

In the booth of the Syracuse Cycle Company, occupying Spaces 47 to 50, inclusive, where "Sycamore Ike" holds forth, is a particularly desirable display of tandems and single machines. The sunlight does not glitter on these crimson rims, because it does not reach so far in the Garden, but the electric flashes serve the purpose just as well, and the Syracuse agents are happy.

During 1895, the Syracuse wheel proved one of the fastest sellers on the market, and for 1896 the company has added many new and improved features, which makes them competent. They are offering the public machines that are unequaled by any competitors. The Syracuse Racer, which has proved exceedingly popular, is a matchless machine for business and pleasure alike, and contains all the latest wrinkles in up-to-date bicycle construction. In fact, it is the handiwork of mechanical genius and skill.

Yielding to many important requests this wheel has been enameled in black as well as crimson. The Syracuse Model D has been put upon the market at the request of a number of patrons who desire a bicycle with tubing of a smaller diameter than is prevalent for this season. This design combines all the advantages of a light-weight, thoroughbred bicycle, elegant in its simplicity of graceful design and appearance. It cannot fail to find a warm nook in the hearts of the public.

The Syracuse "Thelma" is a model wheel for ladies. In developing their latest improved pattern for a woman's wheel the Syracuse company has endeavored to bear in mind every detail which would enhance its beauty and practicability. The curved upper bar gives more space between saddle and handle bars, thus permitting a freer knee action. The "Special Syracuse," a wheel weighing eighteen pounds, and selling for $125, is a thoroughbred of the bicycle type, and is designed for a wheel which embodies artistic design and particularly strength.

The Syracuse Model C, weighing twenty-seven pounds, has been styled "the fat man's wheel." This model contains all the 1896 improvements, and should carry with safety, comfort, and ease, any rider whose weight does not exceed 350 pounds. The Syracuse Racer weighs seventeen pounds and sells for $125. It is claimed that on this wheel more than 1,000 prizes were won by riders in three days. This was accomplished on Decoration Day, July 4, and Labor Day, during the season of 1895.

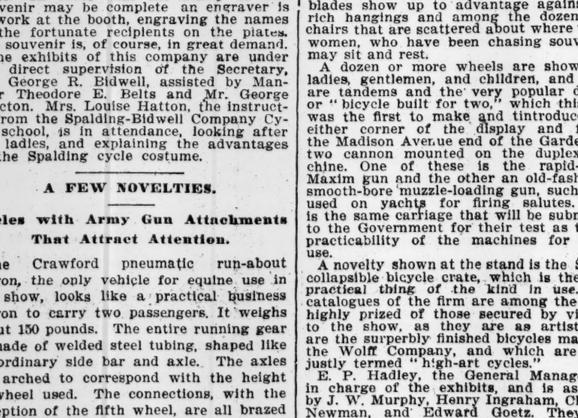
The Spalding Carrier.

The "Cycle in Harness" is the title of a booklet picked up at Stands 251 and 252, where the Spalding-Bidwell Company is exhibiting the Spalding Carrier. The booklet explains the many ways in which the Carrier can be made a source of profit to the tradesmen generally, in the delivery of small parcels, doing away in many instances with a horse, wagon, and driver.

The Carrier is simply a tricycle so arranged as to be propelled and guided from a seat between the rear and front wheels. Over the rear wheels and resting on the frame, with proper springs, is a cabinet over two feet square, with a door at the rear. The cabinet will easily hold a dozen parcels of a size that would be sent out by tailors, milliners, confectioners, florists, &c., and, as the book says: "It changes a slow-footed, loitering errand boy into a fleet-winged, willing messenger."

The company exhibits the Carrier enameled in different colors, such as black, maroon, orange, and white, and, altogether, it is a very striking and novel vehicle, and one that would naturally attract attention in the streets. Mr. Joseph Darrell is in charge.

The Spalding-Bidwell Company of No. 20-32 West Forty-second Street is exhibiting at Stand 146 the Spalding bicycles, 1896 models, as well as samples of its latest



The Singer "Modele de Luxe" Tricycle.

cycle costumes. The costumes are from special designs made by its artist, who spent all of last Summer in Paris and London, studying the latest efforts of Parisian and English tailors, and those for women are of specially high-grade work.

The Spalding bicycles displayed at this booth are handsomely finished, and, of course, attract their share of attention, particularly the special ladies' bicycle, finished in full nickel and fitted with the Christy saddle. Several of these bicycles have been lately sold to prominent members of the Michaux Cub, and are very popular with the members of that organization. The company also leads in the way of souvenirs, and is presenting its friends with a sterling silver bicycle name plate. In order that the utility of this souvenir may be complete an engraver is at work at the booth, engraving the names of the fortunate recipients on the plates. The souvenir is, of course, in great demand.

The exhibits of this company are under the direct supervision of the Secretary, Mr. George R. Bidwell, assisted by Manager Theodore E. Belts and Mr. George Sancton. Mrs. Louise Hatton, the instructor from the Spalding-Bidwell Company Cycle school, is in attendance, looking after the ladies, and explaining the advantages of the Spalding cycle costume.

A FEW NOVELTIES.

Cycles with Army Gun Attachments That Attract Attention.

The Crawford pneumatic run-about wagon, the only vehicle for equine use in the show, looks like a practical business wagon to carry two passengers. It weighs about 150 pounds. The entire running gear is made of welded steel tubing, shaped like an ordinary side bar and axle. The axles are arched to correspond with the height of wheel used. The connections, with the exception of the fifth wheel, are all brazed together, making a one-piece gear. There are no bolts, clips, nuts, &c., to loosen and rattle. The wheels are thirty-two inches in diameter. A family carrier is shown by the Spalding-Bidwell Company, which will carry two persons seated side by side, in addition to the person who propels it. It is fitted with heavy wheels having steel rims, two-inch pneumatic tires, extra heavy spokes, and is about six feet in length. The metal parts are finished in black enamel and nickel; the bottom of the seat is made of cane, and the rails and slatted part of the body are finished in olive green and red enamel.

Among the few tricycles shown is one made by Singer & Co. of the drop-frame pattern, and which weighs about forty pounds. It looks like a sensible, practical vehicle. The Singer Company is the only company in the show representing the great makers of England, and shows two features of English construction, which, while novel in this country, are used almost universally by the English makers of bicycles. One of the novelties is a high-frame bicycle of the regulation type, the main tubes made of inch and an eighth tubing, but differing from all the Americas bicycles exhibited at the show in the style and size of tubing used in the rear forks and back stays. The rear forks are made of a D section tube, one inch in diameter, and the back stays are also made of a D section tube seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Some of the mechanical experts among the trade who have seen this bicycle declare it to be a year ahead of the times, and predict that D shaped rear forks and back stays made of D shaped tubing as large as one and one-eighth inches will be a popular fad in this country in 1897.

At the stand of the Pope Manufacturing Company the Colonel exhibits his new army tandem, mounted with a forty-pound Colt automatic rapid-firing machine gun. It presents a martial appearance on account of the equipments of war which are attached to it. On each side of the steering head are fixed gun rests, lined with leather, and attached to the main upright are also rests made to hold the gun grips. Lying in these grips are two of Colt's twelve-shot repeating magazine carbines. Strapped on the right side of the machine, and to the front and rear seat posts, are two of Colt's regulation six-shooters, incased in leather holsters. On the right side, also, and attached in front to the steering head and in the rear to the lower centre tube, is a jointed flag staff in a brown canvas case. On the front handle bar are strapped two tightly rolled regulation army overcoats; on the rear bar are strapped a double pair of gray army blankets.

Another military model shown is a single model, to which is attached and ready for action, a forty-pound gun. Running perpendicularly from the fork crown to the height of the handle bars is a regulation size piece of steel tubing, and from this, extending down to the top of the steering head run two half circular pieces of steel, making a V-shape frame, which adds to rather than detracts from, the attractiveness and stability of the machine. On the top of this frame is a turn-table and bracket, on which the gun rests, securely fastened. It is balanced, to be easily turned in any direction, and can be turned to fire at any angle, without extending far enough back to cause the rider any trouble in riding

SOUVENIR DISTRIBUTERS AT THE S HOW.

or steering; in fact, the gun is so well placed that it can be fired with the greatest possible ease, whether the rider is going fast or slow, and no matter how bad the roads are.

In a recent test for accuracy at 200 yards, 100 consecutive hits were made in sixteen seconds, which demonstrates the rapid action of the gun. The weight of forty pounds does not cause the bicycle to steer hard nor does it interfere with the balance or the comfort of the rider.

One of the most striking displays of the nearly 400 made in the Garden is that of the Wolff-American Company, manufacturers of one of the highest and best grades of wheels in the country. It is a New-York concern, and, therefore, New-Yorkers are delighted to see a display in such good taste, as well as of such a hight character, in which each one may feel a sort of proprietary interest. The factory is at the foot of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Some of the striking features of the booths occupied by the company are reproduced herewith.

Six "spaces" near the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden and on the Twenty-seventh street side of the floor, are required to show the attractions the company has for the inspection of visitors. Modest signs in white electric lights announce that the stands are occupied by "R. H. Wolff & Co., Limited, N. Y." Near the handsome desk where President Wolff makes his headquarters when he is in the Garden is also a lighted sign, placed well down near the floor. This is illuminated in the evening, and shows the trade mark of the firm, a wolf running within a cycle wheel.

The stands are richly draped with maroon hangings, and there is a profusion of handsome growing plants whose green blades show up to advantage against the rich hangings and among the dozen easy chairs that are scattered about where weary women, who have been chasing souvenirs, may sit and rest.

A dozen or more wheels are shown for ladies, gentlemen, and children, and there are tandems and the very popular duplex or "bicycle built for two," which this firm was the first to make and tintroduce. At either corner of the display and facing the Madison Avenue end of the Garden are two cannon mounted on the duplex machine. One of these is the rapid-firing Maxim gun and the other an old-fashioned smooth-bore muzzle-loading gun, such as is used on yachts for firing salutes. This is the same carriage that will be submitted to the Government for their test as to the practicability of the machines for army use.

A novelty shown at the stand is the Streat collapsible bicycle crate, which is the only practical thing of the kind in use. The catalogues of the firm are among the most highly prized of those secured by visitors to the show, as they are as artistic as are the surperbly finished bicycles made by the Wolff Company, and which are very justly termed "high-art cycles."

E. P. Hadley, the General Manager, is in charge of the exhibits, and is assisted by J. W. Murphy, Henry Ingraham, Charles Newman, and Edward Goetz. They are not at all in fear of the huge gray wolf that stands guard over the exhibit, and the public need not be. It is stuffed and will not bite.

THE MECHANICAL SIDE.

Explanation of Some of the Expert Terms Heard in the Garden.

VER all else at the show, the air is filled with the vocabulary of the bicycle makers and their salesmen. Every one of them talks of cold-drawn weldless steel tubing, drop forgings, stampings, and brazing. Their catalogues and their advertisements teem with the same thing, and the visitor to the show who has heard and read of these terms, necessarily feels as if he would like to know what they all mean. The mechanical writer of the TIMES describes the above-mentioned terms as follows:

Tube in its original shape consists of a solid billet of Swedish steel, this being the only quality that can be used. When the tube is made from a solid, the billet is about four inches in diameter and six inches in length. When it is made from a hollow ingot, a piece about three feet long and about four inches in diameter, with about a half-inch walls is used. These pieces are cast.

When solid billet is used, the core is practically either pushed out or drilled out to produce a rough tube. This is done while hot, and the hot pressure is continued until the tube is about 4 or 5 feet long; the diameter then is about 2½ inches with proportionate thickness of walls. The tube is then taken to the cold draw benches.

Draw benches, so called, are of two kinds, either operated by hydraulic or chain power. In the case of the hydraulic bench, an immense plant is required to produce the enormous pressure required, approximated at about 2,500 pounds to the square inch. This power is applied through a cylinder 3 or 4 inches in diameter, and about 18 feet long, operating a piston. The power is so aranged that the piston can be made to either go forward or backward. The operator crushes down one end of the tube to be drawn, to make it small enough to pass through a die, and the tube is then grasped in a grip held by the piston. As the bench moves the tube passes through the die and becomes smaller. Inside of the tube and flush up against the die is kept a mandrel, over which the shell of the tube passes in going through the die. This mandrel is placed in the tube to keep the shell or gauge from thickening up, and also to produce a thinner gauge when required.

Each operation reduces the diameter about ⅛ inch. It is not possible to reduce the gauge at the most more than 5-1000 of an inch at a time, and this is very severe treatment. Between each drawing in the cold process the tubes are annealed, the operation of drawing hardening them. After the annealing they are pickled in a pickle composed of a solution of acid and water. The tubes are then washed in clear water; then they are immersed in oil, and are ready to be drawn over again. This process is repeated until such time as the tube reaches the desired gauge and outside diameter. The tubes are then straightened and the ends cut off, and they are ready for delivery.

The only difference in the operation of a hydraulic draw bench and a chain bench is, that in the chain bench there is a continuous chain, operated by steam power, and the grip is so arranged that it will catch in any link desired. One-thirty-second of an inch seamless tubes are made from 1-32 to 10 inches in diameter. Gauge or thickness of shell is measured according to the standard British wire gauge. Bicycle tubes run from 26 to 10 gauge. The standard gauges used in bicycle construction for 1896 run from about 18 to 24, the average gauge used in the show being 22. It takes 50 thicknesses of 22 gauge tube to make one inch.

Experts in the trade say that tapered gauge tubing is the coming thing in bicycle construction. By tapered gauge tubing is meant that style of tubing which is heavy where strain is greatest and light in weight where there is not so much strain. The outside diameter of the tubing, however, remains the same all the way through. This is opposed to the ordinary even gauge tubing or tubing of uniform thickness of shell.

Weldless steel fork sides are made out of the straight tubing already described, the first operation consisting in drawing the tube to the proper tapered design. It is then, by a series of operations, brought to a flattened or oval shape. Other operations are also necessary to produce the required curve in the fork. The smaller end, which receives the axle of the wheel, is flattened together by another operation. The making of a weldless steel fork side usually takes about from five to seven operations, according to the shape desired.

The Mannesman tubing, which is made in Germany, and was the first kind known to be used for bicycles in this country, is made by an entirely different method from any other. The Mannesman brothers, Carl and Rhinehart, are visiting the show, and the following description of their process, given to THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Carl Mannesman, is the first authentic information on the subject published in this country. Until recently the making of tubing was so restricted that those owning tubing mills were very secretive about their processes and not one cycle rider or manufacturer out of a hundred has ever seen the material made out of which the frame of his machine is constructed. Mr. Mannesman's account is as follows:

"We begin with the billet of steel, like the English-American makers, but it is not exactly the same material. We do not use the Swedish steel, but a metal turned out by ourselves. It is, however, a soft form of steel, like the Swedish or Norway article. The billets are made up in lengths of three feet, and are about two inches in diameter. First, the metal is heated and then put into our rolling machine.

"This is a special device used only in our plant under patents. It consists not only of the ordinary roller, but of two conical rolls, and they are set together on axles, which instead of being parallel are oblique. The points of these conical rollers are in opposite directions, of course, and by the peculiar action thus obtained the outside skin of the heated metal is peeled and spun over the inside in a spiral fashion, much as a rope is twisted. It is practically a huge spinning process with hot metal. After this single rolling process, the new-formed tube is subjected to two drawings in a mandrel, in practically the same fashion as American tubing is treated, until it is reduced to the required diameter and gauge.

"One of our billets of the size described makes a piece of tubing an inch and a quarter in diameter, of gauge fourteen, or about one-twelfth of an inch thick. An essential difference between this process and the one used in this country is that we have only two drawings and no annealing, where other processes necessitate a dozen and sometimes a score of cold drawings, in the course of which the metal is highly carbonized and made so brittle that annealing processes have to be introduced between the drawings. We claim that with only two drawings the fibre of the steel is better preserved. The fibres are not shortened or made brittle, as they are by repeated drawings."

A drop forging differs from a hand-made forging, because it is made from a bar of steel suitable for the purpose required, and formed in dies placed in drop hammers, this bar of steel having been previously heated to the proper degree in a furnace adjacent to the drop hammer which is used. A drop hammer, such as is made by Billings & Spencer, (the largest makers of drop hammers and drop forgings in this country, and such as they use in their own plant at Hartford, Conn.,) is described as follows:

The main part of the machine consists of a heavy anvil, or base, weighing from 7,000 to 30,000 pounds, depending on the size of the hammer. To this is attached two vertical uprights, between which is the head or ram of the hammer works. On top of these uprights is the lifting mechanism, a board being attached to the hammer, and the rolls that revolve in the head act upon this board and lift the weight by friction. In the base first mentioned is fastened the lower die, the upper die being attached to the hammer. In these dies the impression for the forging wanted is cut by skilled mechanics, the dies afterward being tempered to make them as hard and durable as possible.

The piece of steel having already been heated to a white heat, is held on the lower die by the workman, who then operates the drop hammer by means of a foot treadle, the hammer with the upper die dropping by gravity, and forcing the heated metal into the impressions cut in

Owen Pyramid Bicycle.

the dies. The surplus metal, which has protruded between the lower and upper dies, resembles a fin or web, and which has therefore caused the forging to be mistaken for a casting of iron, because the fin resembles in no small degree the gate or connection web between castings when molded. This fin of metal is trimmed off from the forging by means of another machine, called a trimming press, to which is fitted dies for this purpose. Experts in the trade say, that no "hand-made" forgings, "sheet metal stampings or castings" can ever wholly take the place of drop forgings in bicycle construction. Drop forging manufacturers say that "hand-made" forgings are obsolete, owing to the enormous cost of their manufaoture.

In regard to sheet-metal stampings, they claim that the corners produced in such stampings, from the effects of the pressure exerted on the metal while it is cold, become more or less crystallized, and are, therefore, liable to break. They claim, however, that, on the whole, they are more expensive to use than drop forgings, owing to the fact that a great deal more brazing is necessary when the bicycle is being assembled.

Malleable iron castings, or steel castings, are used by some of the makers, but entirely sub rosa. They are apt to be full of blow-holes and other defects, and are not at all reliable, and the maker of high-grade bicycles, who advertises that he uses such castings in his bicycles, will soon find himself out of the market, and his product entirely on his hands.

Sheet steel parts, such as are used in bicycle construction, consisting of cups, brackets, crown heads, &c., when made from sheet metal, are stamped in presses from dies. These presses stand about 6 feet high, 2½ feet square, and weigh about 4,000 pounds. They are operated by a large driving pulley and belt, the motion being given by means of an automatic clutch. They can be placed on the floor of any building, owing to the fact that they do not have the jar that is incident to "drop" press work.

The blanks are first cut out of cold sheet steel, thereby avoiding the expense of heating them. They are then placed between dies, which have been previously made to form the required design and shape, but which are not as a rule completely struck up or formed at one operation, the minimum number of operations necessary to form the complete article being one or two, and the maximum being from five to seven. The parts are often annealed between the operations, as the pressure has a tendency to harden the metal.

The makers and users of sheet steel parts claim for them the following advantages over drop forgings:

"That they are of uniform size, shape, and gauge; that they weigh less, and there is but little waste of material, and that as many as 10,000 operations can be done by one operator in a day. It, of course, makes the cost of production lower as compared with the cost of the production of drop forgings, which requires a large amount of machining on lathes and other milling machines, necessarily slow in operation. The makers of these stamped form-drawn parts claim that through the largely increased use of their goods American makers have been able to produce lighter bicycles than they were formerly able to produce by the use of drop forgings for their connections, and that the present popularity of the bicycle in this country is due to the present popular prices at which they are sold, and that these popular prices are largely due to the low cost of the sheet-metal parts. They also claim that, after the sheet-metal parts and the tubes of the bicycles are brazed together, they then form one continuous part, to all intents and purposes as good as if a solid drop forging was used. The average thickness of the sheet steel used in making these stampings is from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness."

Some very remarkable forms are produced in steel stampings, notably a crank hanger of two inches in diameter, having two projections or lugs to carry the rear forks, and the two outer projections or lugs to carry the large lower main tubes and the large diagonal stay of the bicycle frames.

After the drop forgings or stampings are carefully finished by hand or machine, they are carefully cleaned to remove any scale or oil. The tubes, having been cut to a proper length, are then closely fitted into the open joint of the forging or stamping connection. In order, however, to hold them securely in place they are pinned through. They are then taken to the brazing furnace. The brazing furnace consists of an open stand, about three feet high, which is covered with fire brick, pumice stone, or coke, the purpose of which is to retain the heat. The heat is produced by a mixture of atmospheric air and gas or gasoline, which is controlled and regulated by the operator, and which is supplied by a blower or fan.

The flame is applied directly to the joint which is to be brazed by a steel tube, resembling a Bunsen burner, and uses about nine parts of air to one of gas. The combustion of air and gas in the brazing apparatus is about the same mixture as is used in a gas engine. The joint having been brought to the necessary heat, which must in a large measure be left to the judgment and experience of the operator, powdered borax is applied first, the object being to remove any oil or other foreign substance which might interfere with the uniting of the two metals. The borax, on being applied, flows almost like water. The spelter is then applied, producing a flux, and, owing to the expansion of the connection and the tube, it readily flows between the joints.

The whole operation after the required heat is obtained usually occupies about five or six seconds, the object being to secure a joint as rapidly as possible, providing the brazing metal is equally distributed. The gas is then shut off. The supply of air is continued only in order to rapidly cool the joint, the object of this being to prevent the flux from disintegrating and losing its position in the joint. Where a brazing joint has not been rapidly and properly cooled the jar and vibration which the frame receives when in use on a bicycle is apt to cause particles of the flux used in brazing to become loose and rattle in the tube.

Necessarily under this operation what might be termed a congregation of scale and the brazing flux is gathered on the outside of the joint. This is afterward removed by the use of sand blast or pickle, and last, but not least, by hand filing.

What is known as "brazing spelter" is really a misnomer, and should be called brazing solder. Spelter is the crude product from which refined zinc results. Brazing solder is a combination of copper and spelter first cast into slabs or ingots, then placed into large mortars and pounded with a heavy pestle by hand; and, strange to say, that in all our recent developments in metal work no method can be found to supersede this method of manufacture, as this is the original method of making it.

There are altogether about eight grades of brazing solder, ranging from what is known as the coarse long grain to extra fine long grain. The first result of the pounding operation is the coarse long grain, which comes out almost in shreds; by further pounding the shreds are reduced, and the result is the fine long grain. From this operation comes the rough grain, the first being coarse long grain, the next medium, then fine, and finally extra fine. The proportion of extra fine long grain to the other coarser grades or varieties is only about 10 per cent. of the total, consequently making the latter grade the highest in price.

The various grades are separated by sifting through a sieve. The running qualities of this solder are affected by the larger or smaller proportion of copper used in the composition. The more copper used, the more heat required to melt it, the reverse being the case where more spelter is used than copper.

On bicycle framework, where the surface is largely exposed, the coarse varieties can be successfully used, but for the fine work, where little heat can be used, and where the tubing is of extremely light gauge, the extra fine grade, which is known also as "quick-running solder," gives the best results.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is indebted to Messrs. A. M. Campbell of the Seamless Structural Tube Company of New-York, Carl Mannesmann of Germany, F. A. Billings of Billings & Spencer Company of Hartford, Conn.; F. F. Smith of the Ferrecute Machine Company, Bridgeton, N. J.; Charles Truman of the Truman Cycle Company, Toledo, Ohio; Robert Perkins of the Moore Cycle Fittings Company, Harrison, N. J., and J. Friedenstein of the Anglo-American Cycle Fittings Company of New-York, for valuable information connected with this article.

INTENDED FOR BROOKLYN.

A Baby Carriage for Proud Papas Across the Big Bridge.

Visitors to the Cycle Show go to the booths occupied by the Tinkham Cycle Company. The newcomer gets carried there whether he will or no. The hardened souvenir and catalogue collector goes there because she knows that there she can get a neat pasteboard box in which to hold the catalogues and souvenirs that she will pick up during her visit. The newcomer learns the trick at once. The visitor to the booth rarely gets away without becoming much interested in the fine lot of "carriers" which are shown there, and which are yet a novelty though they have been very largely adopted by merchants for delivery purposes.

If the visitor happens to come from Brooklyn, that stand has a peculiar interest for him. He is, perforce, addicted to the baby-carriage habit. As a rule he is also addicted to riding the bike over the magnificent roads that there are about the city. What catches him, to use the vernacular, is the combination of baby carriage and bicycle that is shown. A picture of the contrivance is given herewith. It is called the "Tinkham buggy carrier," which, by the way, is not a particularly happy name for the combination carriage.

Usually a couple of darky boys, dressed in regulation sailor uniforms, are seated in the contrivance, distributing circulars, and they at once suggest to the father of twins or of a large family the practicability of the thing as a means of enabling him to make the day's outing of the family a pleasure instead of a bore. By the use of this machine he can not only give the children an airing, but he can get exercise as well, for it is propelled as is a bicycle. The carriage is a thoroughly practical one. It has an additional merit in that it can be used as a means fort taking invalids out for an airing. There seems to be a future for this machine.

The Tinkham Buggy Carrier.

Crawford Pneumatic Runabout.

Clubmen at the Show.

The number of clubmen in attendance at the show yesterday was fully as great as on any previous day. The Cycle Club of Brooklyn, the aristocratic wheel association of that city, was represented by Andrew Peters, Jr., and Carroll J. Post. Others present were the following:

Capt. Charles Staubach, H. J. Thompson, and W. N. Thompson, Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps.
Lester W. Beasley, Kings County Wheelmen.
Charles Bergold, H. Lehman, J. Rosmeier, and Frank Homan, Yorkville Wheelmen.
R. B. Betts, J. Sonnenbacher, R. H. Bartsch, and M. A. King, Manhattan Bicycle Club.
Alexander Barrie, Cycle Club of Brooklyn.
H. D. Hesser, Jr., Leo Sullivan, and Charles Para, Paramount Wheelmen.
P. F. Megargle, W. C. Nye, F. E. Tarahan, and J. D. Calder, Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps.
William Quick and W. W. Kuchlar, Yonkers Bicycle Club.
J. C. Dougherty, W. F. Kerr, N. J. McCormick, and G. W. Cushman, Manhattan Bicycle Club.
George C. Wheeler, Mount Vernon Wheelmen.
Charles Bateman, Frederick Jaeger, and William Krone, Yorkville Wheelmen.
C. D. Smithers and George K. Jarvie, Cycle Club of Brooklyn.
R. Quinn, Harry Kelly, J. Souder, and A. Ford, Greenwich Wheelmen.
R. Campbell and M. Gargan, Paramount Wheelmen.
Adrian Beckert and Lewis Post, Jr., Yorkville Wheelmen.
C. E. Barnes, W. A. Barker, and H. S. Lathrop, Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps.
C. P. Lockwood, Yonkers Bicycle Club.
A. F. Terry, Colonial Wheelmen.
John W. Foster, Jr., and C. F. Frenkle, Manhattan Bicycle Club.

THE TALLY-HO TANDEM.

Features of a New Road and Tourist Machine.

A peculiar tandem is shown by the Tally-ho Tandem Company of Toledo at the Everett House. As the name implies, it is made on the tally-ho plan. The wheel shown, which is a road machine, weighs but thirty-two pounds, and has a wheel base of fifty-four inches, and is only, nine inches longer than a single wheel. The front wheel is twenty-eight inches, while the rear, which has six rows of bearings, is thirty inches in diameter.

The wheel is not designed as a racing wheel, but is simply a road and touring machine. From its light weight and small compass it is capable, however, of great speed, and is likely to prove invaluable in pacing. The rear rider is suspended over the rear wheel on a trusslike frame, to which the pedals are attached, and he works independently of the front man, doing away with the second chain observable on other tandems and a consequent loss of power. The tandem will be made in three styles, namely, front steerer double diamond, double steerer double diamond, and combination, and will be marketed and sold through the United States by the different branch houses and agents of the Yost Manufacturing Company.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
To-night, MEFISTOFELE.
Calvé, Mantelli, Cremonini, and Ed. de Reszke.
To-morrow Afternoon, only appearance of matinée of Mme. Calvé and Mme. Melba. Lucia di Lammermoor and Cav. Rusticana. Mmes. Melba, Engle, Bauermeister, and Calvé; MM. Lubert, Ancona, Campanari, Arimondi, and Cremonini. Conductor, Sevignani.
To-morrow Eve., at popular prices, Il Trovatore; Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli; MM. Russitano, Arimondi, and Kaschmann.
Sun. Eve., Jan. 26—10th popular Sunday Concert, when, in addition to a miscellaneous concert, Rossini's STABAT MATER will be repeated by request. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica and Lola Beeth, Mmes. Scalchi and Marie Brema; MM. Campanari, Maugulere, and Plancon, and Ondricek, Violin Virtuoso. Entire Met. Op. House Chorus and Orchestra. Conductor Seidl.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 27—First time this season of MANON. Melba, Jean de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel. Tues., Jan. 28, at B'klyn Academy—FALSTAFF. Wed., Jan. 29—Calvé and Melba in CARMEN. Thur., Jan. 30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, (in German.) Fri., Jan. 31—FALSTAFF.
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LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
*TUESDAY EVENING NEXT: First production of an original comedy in 3 acts, entitled
THE COUNTESS GUCKI,
In which Miss Ada Rehan, Mr. Charles Richman, (his first appearance here,) Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Herbert, and Miss Helma Nelson will appear. *Seats now ready. First matinée Wednesday.

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THE
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SOROSIS HAS HER DINNER

For the Twenty-seventh Time the Occasion Is Enjoyable.

SHORT TALKS BY BRIGHT WOMEN

Pride in the Progress of the Organization and the Sister Institutions—Those Who Were Present.

The big mulberry-colored banner of Sorosis hung from the wall in the Waldorf ballroom last evening, for Sorosis, who is becoming venerable among women's clubs, was holding her twenty-seventh annual dinner.

Five long tables were gay with pink roses and carnations, rising out of a bed of laurel leaves, their delicate tints deepened by the soft lights from innumerable pink-shaded candles.

At the centre of the main table, directly under the Sorosis banner, sat Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Sorosis's President. At her left was Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, Sorosis's founder. At Mrs. Croly's left, looking like a sweet-faced Quaker out of her sphere, among the bright lights and gay gowns, sat Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, wearing a close white cap and kerchief.

At Mrs. Helmuth's right sat, contrasting strongly with the venerable, white-haired woman on the other side, Paul du Chaillu, the small, wiry, sunbrowned traveler. Near by was Lotta, the actress, a pert little toque perched above her piquant face, and at the other end of the table, another contrast, were the stalwart figure and white hair and beard of Edward Eggleston.

It was 9:30 o'clock when the guests turned from the tables to face the President and listen to the toasts.

Mrs. Helmuth began the evening with an account of the organization of Sorosis and of the honors into which women have been advancing since they began to think of entering the outside work of the world.

There was enthusiastic applause when Mrs. Helmuth read of women receiving nineteen out of twenty certificates of merit. No one explained whether this was intended for the nineteen women or the one man who persevered under what must have been discouraging circumstances.

Mrs. Croly followed Mrs. Helmuth, and Mrs. Howe, who spoke next, had a warm reception.

"I am reminded to-night of texts of Scripture," said Mrs. Howe. "I was brought up when we were all very familiar with them. One text is that of the small mustard seed which grew into a large tree, and the other, 'Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!'

"I think the women's clubs had a beginning here and in Boston at about the same time, and in both cities they were very small things. People did not think enough of them to laugh at them or to be very much afraid of them, though I think some husbands were not anxious to have their wives interested in this new departure.

"Those clubs were the mustard seeds, the very small beginning, where women first realised the need of standing by each other and being sympathetic. What great results have come from it! It has introduced a new spirit into society.

"If there is a lesson in this it is that we must be careful how we discourage the spirit of small things. This country would have lost a great deal if the beginners of those two clubs had become discouraged by little interest.

"A small beginning to which I attach great importance is the mission of Clara Barton to the wretchedly treated Armenians. That little effort of hers will do much to enlist the world on the side of humanity and justice. So let us cherish the little things that have a great spirit behind them."

Poems were read during the evening by Miss Sara Palmer and Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, President of the Cambridge Woman's Club; Mrs. Edward E. Kidder responded to a toast to "The Otner Sex"; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton spoke on "Arbitration," and there were songs by Ericsson F. Bushnell.

WILL NOT BE CONSOLIDATED

New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices to Continue as They Are—A Pneumatic Tube Wanted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Post Office authorities deny the statement sent from Washington yesterday that a project is under consideration to consolidate the Post Offices at Brooklyn and New-York City. First Assistant Postmaster General Jones said this morning that there was nothing in the proposition so far as he knew, and that it undoubtedly had its origin in connection with the project of the Greater New-York.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson, when questioned on the subject, said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there was nothing being done. Mr. Neilson is very much interested just now in the plan to connect the main Post Offices in New-York and Brooklyn by a pneumatic tube. He said to-day:

"In the report of the Second Assistant Postmaster General for the year ended June, 1896, the statement was made that it was not only the desire but the hope of the department to establish a pneumatic tube service between the New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices, and also between the main Post Office in New-York and the Forty-Second Street Station, and that to this end many suggestions had been investigated. Since that report was issued many plans and appliances have been examined. It is believed that a competent tube has been found, and about the only thing that stands in the way of its adoption is the cost of construction, which it appears to be hard to overcome."

Postmaster Dayton Has His Doubts.

Postmaster Dayton does not give much, if any, credence to the rumor telegraphed from Washington that there is a project to consolidate the New-York and Brooklyn Post Offices.

"I have heard nothing about it," Mr. Dayton said yesterday, "excepting what appears in the papers this morning, and I do not think any such idea is at present entertained. Aside from this, I will say that I am in favor of extending the Post Office territory, and consolidating and fixing responsibility and authority, as far as possible, in the largest offices throughout the country. In that way the mail service would be benefited, and the constant annoying of the Washington authorities about matters of detail, largely trival, would be obviated."

ACCUSED OF SWINDLING JOHN GRODEN

G. H. Carpenter and Arthur Pellebron Under Arrest.

George H. Carpenter and Arthur Pellebron, composing the Manhattan Investment Company of 66 Broadway, were arrested last Wednesday night on charges of swindling John Groden, who is President of the Groden Land Improvement Company of 512 Broadway, out of $7,000.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday they were held in $1,500 bail each for examination next Monday.

Mr. Groden alleges that the prisoner Carpenter secured from him negotiable notes valued at $10,000, and appropriated to his own use $7,000.

Mrs. Matthew Creedon Dead.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Matthew Creedon died at her home, 94 Queens Avenue, to-day. She was very wealthy, and with her husband conducted the Long Island Hotel, at Front Street and James Slip, New-York, for years.

She was the owner of considerable real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Flushing. She leaves a son. Robert Brennan, a well-known hotel keeper, is her brother.

Miss Hills to be Buried To-day.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The body of Miss Mary E. Hills, who, according to the autopsy held yesterday, died of starvation in her cottage, in Bonny Brook Park, some time last Sunday, will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery to-morrow.

Funeral services will be held at the undertaking establishment of J. W. Colter & Co., at 12:30 o'clock P. M. The Rev. J. E. Holmes of the Mamaroneck Methodist Episcopal Church will officiate at the funeral.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Society has been discussing the postponement of the musicale in the aid of charity, which was arranged some time ago to take place yesterday afternoon, at Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont's house, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The postponement was announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES several days ago. Mrs. Belmont, before her marriage to Mr. Belmont, generously offered her house to the managers of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, and Mme. Melba and other artists offered their services. Her marriage, however, made necessary a change of place, and the managers decided to postpone the entertainment. There is no feeling between Mrs. Belmont and the projectors of the entertainment, and the musicale is simply postponed, as Mrs. Belmont is busily engaged in preparing for her departure for Europe next Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Leighton McDuffie have returned from their honeymoon trip, and have taken apartments for the Winter at 170 West Fifty-ninth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Miles O'Brien of 252 West Seventy-second Street will give a theatre party and supper to-night, to commemorate the second anniversary of the marriage of their daughter, Mrs. N. J. Cosgrove. Among the guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Roche, Joseph O'Brien, T. E. Cosgrove of Madison, N. J.; Miss Agatha Moffitt, Miss McGowan, W. A. O'Brien, and J. F. Shea of New-London, Conn.

—Mr. Walter J. Hall gave a musicale in his studio, in the Carnegie Building, Wednesday afternoon. He was assisted by Heinrich Meyn, who was heard in a number of pleasing ballads. Mr. Hall played Liszt's eighth Hungarian Rhapsody for the piano with much expression. His other soloists were J. H. Stubbs, tenor; Miss Pearl Gregory, contralto, and Miss Imogene Ross and Miss Velda Von Seyfried, sopranos. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Dr. and Mrs. D. A. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs J. M. Guiteau, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. C. J. Bushnell, Mrs. Henry Villard, J. Cleveland Cady, Mrs. Stubbs, Mrs. Hildicks, Peter Flint, Miss Dewey, Mr and Mrs. Floyd S. Muckey, Mrs. Frederick Dean, Miss Method, and Miss Breck.

—Mrs. Shepherd Knapp of 32 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a large reception next Tuesday afternoon, to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Maude Lillian Knapp. An informal dance will follow in the evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. Embree Hicks arrived in New-York on the St. Louis on Saturday, after three months' absence abroad. They will reside at Great Neck, L. I., for several months.

—Miss Georgina Roberts, who has given several discourses in neighboring towns since her return from Japan a few months ago, gave her first lecture here yesterday morning, at Sherry's, under the patronage of a number of fashionable matrons The title of her talk was "A Political Study." Miss Roberts will next lecture upon the subject of "The Awakening of the East," which will be given on Thursday morning next at the same place. These lectures, or talks, are the result of travel in Japan and other Eastern countries.

—Mrs. Charles Barrett of 1 West Eighty-third Street will be at home on Jan. 30, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Miss Harriette Cady, who is widely known in New-York society, and who recently returned from a two years' study in Vienna with famous piano masters, will give a recital at the Waldorf to-morrow afternoon, when she will have the assistance of Frank Potter, tenor, a brother of Bishop Potter, and Victor Harris. Her patronesses are Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Barron, Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. William Chandler Casey, Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Edwin Garsia, Mrs. James W Gerard, Mrs. Bruce Gray, Jr., Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Charles I Pardee, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Morton Redmond, Mrs. Gustav Reichard, Mrs. Edward Hastings Ripley, Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt Scovil, Mrs. William R. Sheffield, Mrs. David Watts, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. John D. Wing, Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, Mrs. W. Gill Wylie, and Mrs. T. F. Vail.

—The second of the meetings of the dancing class formed by Mrs. Stanley Walker Dexter, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Henry Eugene Coe, Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys, Mrs. Frank Baldwin Wesson, and Mrs. Hoffam Miller took place last evening, at Sherry's. This set was organized by young people last Winter. Early hours are kept by the class. The last dance of this set will take place on the evening of Feb. 17.

—The first meeting this season of the Knickerbocker Riding Club took place last night at Durland's Academy, and was well attended. The patronesses of this organization are Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb, who is at present in the South, with her daughter, Mrs. Reginald Ward; Mrs Samuel Thomas, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin. The Rev. Bradley Hamilton, assistant rector of St Bartholomew's Church, is President of the club; Edward Thomas Treasurer, and J. Frederic Pierson, Jr., Secretary. The meetings of the club will continue for several weeks.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Madeline Hecker, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Hecker of Syracuse, N. Y., and a granddaughter of Mrs. Philip Hopkins of New-York, to George B. B. Amory of Boston. The marriage will be celebrated early in the Spring, after which the young couple will go to Europe for their honeymoon.

—The Evening Badminton Club, projected by Murray H. Strong, will hold its meetings regularly during Lent, beginning on Feb. 25, at 8:30 o'clock P. M. The Berkeley Armory, at 22 West Forty-fourth Street, has been selected as a meeting place instead of the Logerot, which was first spoken of. Two additional meetings will take place on April 7 and April 14. The only officers of the organization are R. Alexander Rutherfurd, Treasurer, and Mr. Strong, Secretary. The patronesses are Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, and Mrs. Robert W. Rutherfurd.

—Mrs. Thomas Allison will be at home on Wednesdays, at her residence, 1,998 Madison Avenue.

—Mrs. Samuel Blatchford will be at home on Mondays for the remainder of the month, at her residence, 37 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Blatchford was formerly Miss Tilden, and she inherited a considerable share of the property of the late Samuel J. Tilden. Two or three years ago, when Mrs. Swan, she married Mr. Blatchford.

—Mrs. John Burtis Oakley of the Hotel St. Andrew announces that she will receive her friends on Fridays until Lent.

—Mrs. Bryan L. Kennelly's day for receiving, at her residence, 330 West Seventy-sixth Street, is Monday in this month and February.

—Mrs. Harvey L. Lufkin announces that she will receive informally, at the Hotel Lincoln, on Wednesdays, until April.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hale, the latter formerly Miss Margaret Curson Marquand, after two years' residence in Paris, have returned to America, and are in their new home, in Pinokney Street, Boston.

—Miss Elizabeth Howard Ward of Ninth Street will be the guest, during the remainder of the month, of her aunt, Mrs. C. H. Dorr of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. The relatives of her fiancé, Charles Bruen Perkins, will give several entertainments in her honor.

—A number of prominent Cubans gathered at the house of Emilio Agramonte of 110 Lexington Avenue, on Dec. 14, and decided to found a beneficent society for the shelter and relief of those who may become sufferers through the present revolution in Cuba, and the contemplated and impending uprising in Puerto Rico. Already the number of destitute Cubans in this city, as a result of the war, is very great. In many cases the father or elder brother of the family has gone into the field, and the relatives are left to the charity of friends. To relieve the needy, to cure the sick, to endeavor to find work for the healthy, to feed the hungry, and to supply the means wherewith to bury the dead—these are the objects of the society which was founded at the meeting at Mr. Agramonte's house with unanimous enthusiasm. The officers are: President—Emilio Agramonte; First Vice President—Enrique J. Varona; Second Vice President—Dr J. Julio Henna; Treasurer—Antonio C. Gonzales; Secretary—Dr. H. Lincoln de Zayas; Trustees—Dr. B. H. Portuondo, José R. Villalon, Dr. S. M. Jimenez, V. Dias, Comas, G. Rivas, and G. Forrest. In grateful memory to the great spirit of the war, who fell like a hero at Dos Rios, the society named itself the Marti Charity Association. In order to carry out its charitable plan, the society has determined to give a grand ball on Feb. 17, at the Lenox Lyceum, the proceeds of which will be devoted to establishing the home of the association. The ball promises to be one of the greatest social incidents of the season, as already some of the most fashionable people of the city have allowed the use of their names as patrons and patronesses. Every Cuban and South American of importance has eagerly seconded the idea, and the floor of the Lenox Lyceum that evening will be a wonderful picture of animation and loveliness, in which the Northern blonde will vie with the Southern brunette. The music for the occasion will be especially fine, and will be under the leadership of Carlos Hasselbrink, concert master at the Metropolitan Opera House. The hall will be decorated with the flags and escutcheons of all the republics of the world, and the bust of the martyr and hero, José Marti, will be placed on a pedestal, and surrounded by laurel wreaths. Tickets for the ball are $5 each, and the sale has progressed most encouragingly. They may be obtained from the directors of the ball, all of whom may be addressed in care of the Marti Charity Association, 110 Lexington Avenue.

PATRIARCH.

W. C. WHITNEY'S MANY ACRES

He Has Purchased 10,000 on Long Island for a Palatial Summer Home and a Great Game Preserve.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 23.—William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has, since Oct. 2, bought an immense tract of land on the Wheatley Hills. Upon a portion of this, it is said, he will build the most palatial Summer home on Long Island, and the remainder he will set aside for a game preserve. The land has been bought in small parcels through a New-York broker, but the deeds, recorded in the County Clerk's office in this village, contain Mr. Whitney's name. There are fifteen deeds in all, and they convey nearly 10,000 acres.

The Wheatley Hills are situated partly in the town of Oyster Bay and partly in North Hempstead. They are a spur of the range of hills extending along the north side of Long Island, and are known as its "backbone." They command a view of the most picturesque region on the island, overlooking the Sound and the pretty villages of Roslyn, Sea Cliff, and Glen Cove. There are already a number of handsome country seats on these hills, among them those of E. D. Morgan and J. Stanley Mortimer, the latter's being at present rented by Mr. Whitney. The tract purchased by Mr. Whitney lies between these two places.

It is impossible to say what the vast tract of land has cost Mr. Whitney, as the prices in the recorded transfers are merely nominal ones, and do not represent the value of the land. Mr. Whitney and his agent have endeavored to keep the matter of the purchases quiet lest some property owner, divining his plans, might hold his land at an exorbitant price. The land consists of rich woodland and meadow land, and is an ideal tract for Mr. Whitney's purpose.

The purchases were made between Oct. 2 and Dec. 6. Judging from the value of the separate parcels of land the tract must have cost in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Mr. Whitney's intention is to build an immense country seat similar to the one owned by Mr. Vanderbilt, at Biltmore, S. C. It will cost, it is said, not less than $1,000,000.

The land that will not be used for the purposes of the dwelling and grounds will be well stocked with deer and other game. The work of clearing the land will be begun in the Spring, and the building will be started, it is said, before another year.

The large tract now owned by Mr. Whitney has been the favorite hunting ground of the Meadowbrook and other fox hunting clubs.

DISCUSS THE WOMAN'S BIBLE

A Difference of Opinion Among Leading Members of the National Suffrage Association.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—At the opening session of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association to-day over 100 delegates were in attendance. Susan B. Anthony, in calling the meeting to order, was heartily welcomed, and the convention proceeded directly to the routine business of the association. The report of Rachael Foster Avery of Philadelphia, who has been Corresponding Secretary of the organization for the past fifteen years, gave many indications of the practical success of the movement.

She declared that there were now six Senators from three States on the floor of Congress who stood there with an ever present sense that an important part of their constituents is of the female sex. Mrs. Avery paid her respects to the so-called Woman's Bible in the following words:

During the latter part of the year the work has been in several directions much hindered by the general misconception of the relation of the so-called "Woman's Bible" to our association. As an organization we have been held responsible for the action of an individual (an action which many of our members, far from sympathising with, feel to be unwise) in issuing a volume with a pretentious title, covering a jumble of comment (not translation, as the title would indicate,) without either scholarship or literary value, set forth in a spirit which is neither reverent nor inquiring. I recommend that we take some action by resolution to show that the association is not responsible for the individual actions of any of its officers when acting unofficially and as an individual simply.

Mrs. Avery's reference to the Woman's Bible led to a discussion rather livelier than is usual in a suffrage convention. Mrs. Colby moved the adoption of the report, with the exception of the portion quoted.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake of New-York earnestly championed Mrs. Stanton's book.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio moved to lay the whole matter on the table, which was carried by a vote of 59 to 16.

The afternoon session resolved itself into a training school for organizers under the instruction of Mrs. C. C. Catt of New-York.

Signal Corps Drill.

The annual cavalry drill and games of the First Signal Corps were held at Dieckel's Riding Academy, in West Fifty-sixth Street, last evening. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Commander of the First Brigade; Police Commissioner Andrews, and Capt. Louis Wendel of the First Battery were present.

SHERIFF'S JURYMEN DINE

His Second Panel Has a Feast at Delmonico's.

MR. TAMSEN DRINKS TO MAYOR STRONG

He Tells of His Tribulations, But Says He Is Here to Stay—Commodore Sicard Talks About the Navy.

The second panel of the Sheriff's Jury held its annual dinner last evening at Delmonico's. The dinner was a delightful one, and was declared by every one present to be the most successful and the jolliest held in many years.

There was hardly a seat vacant—in great contrast to last year's dinner—and the table of honor, which ran across the far end of the banquet hall, and was decorated with flags and flowers, showed no chair unoccupied. At this table sat Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, Justice L. A. Giegerich, Commodore M. Sicard, United States Navy; ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, Justice David McAdam; Justice Charles F. MacLean, Gen. Wager Swayne; the Rev. George R. Vandewater, who offered grace; John McAnerney, Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Judge Pardon C. Williams, Joseph C. Hendrix, Justice J. F. Daly, Justice H. W. Bookstaver, Justice H. Bischoff, Jr., and Justice H. A. Gildersleeve.

Mayor Strong was not able to be present.

The Dinner Committee, to which a vote of thanks was accorded by the diners, consisted of Jules Montant, George A. Meyer, Jacob Hays, Adon Smith, Richard R. Hunt, Charles A. Randall, and M. H. Moses.

Among others present were Max Danziger, Herman Ridder, Ferdinand Levy, Tax Commissioner Barker, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Capt. Vogelgesang of the Hamburg Packet steamship Columbia, Isaac Fromme, F. B. Thurber, Maurice J. Power, Judge Newburger, Judge Fitzgerald, Judge Van Wyck, John D. Crimmins, Angelo L. Myers, William Rockefeller, Theodore Sutro, and Gen. E. L. Molineux.

A feature of the dinner, which was specially attractive, was the menu. It was wholly original, and was n the form of an act of the Legislature, and was tied with red tape, It bore on the outside the legend "Chapter MCCXXXVIII. An Act to Amend Section 850, Title Two, Chapter One, Part Two, &c. &c."

John McAnerney presided at the dinner.

Sheriff Tamsen, when introduced, asked everybody to rise to drink to the Mayor's health, and then said:

It is a great privilege to talk to a jury in the presence of so much legal talent, as well as in the presence of the judiciary, knowing that you will not be shut off by objections, and that exceptions taken here will never reach the Court of Appeals.

Since I spoke here last, a year ago, I have undergone a great change. Last year I was full of enthusiasm; riding like a seagull on the huge waves of reform. But, my dear friends, even in public life has clipped my wings to such an extent that flying has become an impossibility, and I may say it has been reduced to creeping.

Do not misunderstand me, gentlemen. I do not mean to convey to you the idea that I have, for one moment, relaxed in my earnestness and endeavor to remedy any shortcomings in my department, or to carry out the principle of giving the people a business administration of the Sheriff's office, and to stamp out laxity and corruption wherever I found it; but I do mean to say to you that so much intrigue has been indulged in against me, my words and acts so twisted and misconstrued, and public opinion so systematically prejudiced against me, that at times I begin to think that chicanery and deviltry are governing this world, and that honesty, conscientiousness, and fair dealing are virtues that can only look to the next world for their reward.

Let us not lose sight of the idea, however, that the administration of municipal affairs can, and will be, of a non-partisan character in the future. That citizens, however divided their opinions may be on State and National issues, will agree on one vital question—that of good government in municipal affairs. And permit me to assure you that it has been my endeavor to give this community a well-regulated office. Every one unprejudiced and unbiased having dealings with the office admits that my efforts were successful. Even my enemies never dared to question my good intentions, integrity, and honor.

The people wanted a business administration in the Sheriff's office; they wanted a man who would attend personally to the duties of the office intrusted to him. They have it, and you are in a position to testify to the fact; and without any egotism on my part, without intending to reflect upon the work of any of my distinguished predecessors, I venture to say that the present conduct of my office can bear comparison with any preceding administration.

The duties of the Sheriff are so manifold, so complicated, and so fraught with responsibility in both civil and criminal proceedings, the laws by which the Sheriff's office is regulated are so obsolete and antiquated, so far from the common sense prevailing in our country that they may be applicable to the small rural districts of our State, but do not some up to the requirements of a county containing 2,000,000 of inhabitants—the great City of New-York.

If there is any reform more urgent than another it is the revision of the laws applicable to the Sheriff's office. I speak from experience. I speak from one year's experience as the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

To make the Sheriff criminally responsible for the acts of his subordinates upsets the fundamental principles of law, and is contrary to the principles of personal liberty.

The financial liabilities of the Sheriff are enormous, and the contract with the city, in this respect, is one-sided. That is to say, the city draws all the benefits of the office in the shape of fees, and the Sheriff is held responsible and must sustain all losses.

The laws by which the Sheriff's office is governed remind me of the military code promulgated in the German army, which I read in my youth, when I was a soldier. You would find on every page of this book one or more sentences threatening the soldier for the slightest violation of the regulation with all sorts of punishment, starting with imprisonment at the regular fare, to the dark cell with bread and water; and, if in the field, during war time, it was still more rigorous. And every page would contain penalties, from the milder form, such as being bound to a tree, to the more radical and drastic measure of being shot. When you read over the Sheriff's laws—the laws applicable to the shrievalty—a shiver comes over you and inspires meditation, because on every page you find a penalty of some kind, or imprisonment, or money damages, staring you in the face.

If the Sheriff does not do a thing, he is sued for damages; if he does it, he is liable to a recovery for false imprisonment. But, gentlemen, "Here I am; here I am going to stay." There is a good deal of the old Anglo-Saxon tenacity in me.

Two weeks ago I addressed your brethren of the first panel a free man, having successfully passed through an ordeal of undeserved harassing, and, I might say, persecution. But now the sword of Damocles is again suspended over me. I wish all of you good health and prosperity during the current year, and, if our Lord and His Excellency the Governor will spare me for another year, I shall come before you the third time in 1897, and take part in the social functions and general merrymaking which always prevail at the dinner of my second panel.

Commodore Sicard followed the Sheriff. He was received with three cheers. He said, speaking of the navy:

The ships we have so far are good ones, but we really are only upon the threshold of the development of such a navy as we should have. We have a number of good cruisers, but it is the battleships that are really necessary in war.

We need about fifteen or twenty more ships—good battleships. It takes four or five years to build a battleship, and that is time enough to be beaten many times over.

We are also deficient in men. A vast amount of drill and discipline is necessary to produce good fighting men. We want men to be in long, continuous service. We ought to have 10,000, but Congress has given us only 2,000.

The Rev. Mr. Van De Water followed Commodore Siccard with a few remarks, and, after several other speakers had been heard, the proceedings were brought to a conclusion, soon after midnight.

Board of Trade Dinner.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 23.—The Board of Trade ate its eighth annual dinner this evening at the Hotel Washington.

The toasts and those who responded to them were as follows: "Our Board of Trade," Andrew J. Corcoran; "Our City," Mayor P. F. Wanser; "Jersey City Is All Right," Congressman Thomas McEwan, Jr.; "City Finances," Allan L. McDermott; "American Enterprise," William R. Wilder; "Morals and Business," the Rev. I. W. Hathaway; "Our Big Sister," Job Hedges of New-York; "The New Woman," Major Z. K. Pangborn.

COMING EVENTS.

—Good Homes and Honest Government meeting, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, this evening at 8:15.

—Dinner to Judge Francis M. Finch by the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Hotel Savoy, this evening.

—Public Education Society conference, United Charities Building, 4 P. M. to-day.

—Civil service reform meeting and conference, Sherry's, to-day, at 4:30 P. M.

—Bal masque de Société de Plaisir, Tammany Hall, to-night.

Wash Dress Goods.

250 pieces Genuine Koechlin Printed Organdies, 25 cents per yard.

100 pieces Mousseline De L'inde 15 cents per yard.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—In consideration of the fact that the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church will at an early day hold a memorial service for the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, pastor emeritus, following the funeral service of yesterday at his late residence in Yonkers, the New-York Baptist Ministers' Conference has recalled the memorial meeting appointed for next Monday in the Fifth Avenue Church. The conference will hold its regular session at its own room at 11 A. M. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Dr. E. T. Hiscox, and others, will speak.

—A jury before Coroner Dobbs yesterday, in the case of Delia Mahon, Elizabeth Armstrong, and Margaret Tracey, the car cleaners who were run over and killed at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Railroad Avenue last Thursday, decided that the deaths were purely accidental, and exonerated Charles D. Burr, the engineer of the New-York Central locomotive which ran over them. The jury recommended that a watchman be employed at the point where the accident occurred, and that more danger signals be put up.

—Mrs. Margaret McCauley, who was arrested Wednesday on suspicion that she had appropriated money collected by her for charitable purposes under the name of Miss M. Crimmins, was discharged in the Essex Market Court yesterday, as the testimony adduced did not warrant a complaint being made against her. Her stepsister declared that Mrs. McCauley was irresponsible, and had been a monomaniac on the subject of collection for religious institutions.

—When an old-established firm like George A. Castor & Co. of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and 241 Broadway advertises a special sale, it may be relied upon to be legitimate. Their cutters have been kept on the jump lately with the great demand for woolen trousers, usually sold for $12 and $16, but made to order by them now for $6.50. They have made a big purchase from American woolen mills.

—The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Andrew J. C. Foye, Warren Higley, Edward Hegeman Hall, Ralph E. Prime, and Nathan Gulfoot, to represent the society at the funeral of the late Gen. Thomas Ewing, who was President of the Yonkers Chapter of the society.

—Leopold Zimmerman, the bullion dealer, was elected a member of the Stock Exchange yesterday. He has bought the certificate formerly held by Joshua Wilbour, to announcement was also made at the Exchange that W. B. Hatch of Hatch Brothers had been reinstated. His firm suspended about one month ago, but has settled with creditors.

—Postmaster Dayton announces that the steamship Columbia, which sails on an excursion trip next Saturday, will carry mails for Haiti, via Port au Prince, and for St. Thomas and the Leeward and Windward Islands. The mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 8:30 A. M., supplementary at 9 A. M.

—Until the ice improves in condition, skaters on the lakes at Seventy-second and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, and on the pond at Fifty-ninth Street, will have to leave the ice at 5:30 in the afternoon. If the weather gets colder and the ice thickens the lakes will be kept open as before until 11 o'clock at night.

—Adolph Honackel, a patient of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum, committed suicide Wednesday night by hanging himself from a bedpost with a sheet. He was a laborer, twenty-nine years old, single, and a native of Germany. He was admitted to the asylum July 24, and had been in this country nine years.

—At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa; Vice President—Dr. Andrew H. Smith; Treasurer—Dr. Bache Emmet; Secretary—James L. Skillin.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer's circulation last Sunday was 140,716 copies. This was a gain of nearly 50,000 over the circulation of The Inquirer for the corresponding Sunday a year ago. In the last ewelve months the circulation of the daily has increased about 30,000.

—Ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe was re-elected President of the United Life Insurance Association yesterday. John Lowe, Thomas Reid, Victor A. Seggermann, and Joseph H. Tooker were chosen Directors for a term of three years.

—Prof. William H. Goodyear will lecture on "Goethe's Italian Journey" this evening at 8:15 at Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, West. The public is invited.

—R. H. Macy & Co.'s employes will hold their ninth annual entertainment and reception this evening at Lenox Lyceum Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

Brooklyn.

—An examination of applicants will be held March 7 by the Brooklyn Board of Civil Service Examiners for the grade of clerk, gauger, and storekeeper in the Internal Revenue Service in that city. Applicants for a clerkship must be eighteen years, and for the other positions twenty-one years old. Full information may be had of Joseph J. Lovell, Secretary of the board, Brooklyn. The examination will begin at 9 A. M. in the building of Public School No. 15, at State Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn. Applications must be filed by Feb. 17.

—A delegation of residents living on the line of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad called upon Mayor Wurster yesterday and asked him to use his influence to have the trains on the road run later. The last train leaves the Ninth Avenue station at 7 o'clock. The Mayor said he would do all in his power to aid them.

—Application was made to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for judgment for the defendants, with costs and extra allowances, in the suit of William D. and Davis Strong against the other children of the late Demas Strong. The plaintiffs were each bequeathed $2,500. Decision was reserved.

—Application was made to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday to continue a temporary injunction restraing the Children's Jacket Makers' Union of Brooklyn from foreclosing a chattel mortgage of $400 on sewing machines owned by Simon Rudolph and Samuel Eldenbaum. Decision was reserved.

—The will of Mary Peterson, who died Nov. 6, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. She left her entire estate, amounting to $250, to the Sunday school of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, of which she was a member.

—The five men arrested at the illicit distillery at 190 Meeker Avenue on Wednesday were arraigned before United States Commissioner Morle yesterday and were sent to jail in default of bail.

—The contest over the will of the late John R. Ely was continued in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, and more evidence was given that at the time he made his will he was insane.

—Justice Calvin E. Pratt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was sixty-eight years old yesterday. He received many congratulations from his professional friends.

—Eliza M. Mosher, M. D., of Brooklyn has accepted an appointment as Professor of Hygiene in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. She will begin her duties in October.

—The fifty-eighth annual ball of the Emerald Association will take place at the Academy of Music next Wednesday evening.

—Pneumatic tires are to be placed upon the wheels of the ambulance attached to the Long Island College Hospital to-day.

Long Island City.

—Justice Gaynor has appointed Charles L. Phipps of Hempstead, George C. Meyer of Newtown, and Henry C. Johnson, Jr., of Astoria a committee to partition the Dittmars-Keylor estate at Maspeth, valued at about $50,000.

—Frank E. Haff, Superintendent of Stations on the Long Island Railroad, will conduct a meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms Sunday afternoon.

—Dr. J. Frank Valentine will lecture before the Long Island Railroad Young Men's Christian Association this evening upon "First Aid to the Injured."

—A reception is to be given on the evening of Feb. 6 to the Rev. J. F. McMillan, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Fresh Decorative Schemes for Old Houses.

Are your rooms artistic in shape? Do decorations and hangings and furniture harmonize with the rooms? Are the color arrangements fresh and charming and in perfect accord with the decorations?

If not, why not—when we are ready to make them so?

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45 and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

Long Island.

—The Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing has elected the following officers: Treasurer—Sergt. W. H. D. Nemmo; Corresponding Secretary—Corp. C. C. Downing; Financial Secretary—Corp. A. D. R. Brown; Entertainment Committee—J. W. Houtner, Jr., H. H. Howells, J. May, A. W. McCoy, Clarence Master; Athletic Committee—T. O. Dooley, A. D. R. Brown, A. W. McCoy, Harold Smedberg, R. B. Bailey; Finance Committee—J. T. Klein, W. B. Leonard, J. P. Long; Armory Committee—W. H. D. Nevins, Jr., G. S. Finehout, E. Cauley; Discipline Committee—M. J. Bond, R. W. McCoy, S. Loundsberry.

—A mass meeting of Long Island farmers will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, in Hicksville, Feb. 1, to devise and discuss means of inducing the Long Island Railroad to reduce its freight rates. The meeting is to be in charge of the following committee: Richard Colyer, Woodbury; W. H. Cornwell, Baldwin's; Silas W. Albertson, Mineola. The meeting will be addressed by a number of prominent speakers.

—The Freeport Republican Club of Freeport has elected officers as follows: President—Samuel R. Smith; First Vice President—William G. Miller; Second Vice President—Smith Cox; Secretary—Henry P. Libby; Financial Secretary—William S. Hall; Treasurer—George W. Bergen.

—An electric light company has been organized at Port Jefferson, with a capital of $7,500 and these officers: President—J. V. N. Bergen; Vice President—C. F. Randall; Secretary and Treasurer—W. T. Wheeler.

—At a meeting to-day the organization of the Patchogue and Port Jefferson Traction Company will be perfected. The company is to build a trolley line between

Friday.
January 24-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

NO USE FOR STATEN ISLE

Controller Fitch and Corporation Counsel Scott Give Reasons.

ANNEXING FIELDS TOO EXPENSIVE

Erastus Wiman Urges That New York Needs Nothing So Much as the Big Island Down the Bay.

Controller Fitch yesterday said he agreed with all Corporation Counsel Scott had written to the Joint Committee on Consolidation in opposition to including Staten Island in the Greater New-York when the consolidation shall be made.

"I talked the matter all over with Mr. Scott before he wrote his letter," he said, "and we are in hearty accord on the subject. It is a matter that for a New-Yorker, it seems to me, has only one side, and that one has nothing that should favor the annexation of the island.

"The desire for a great unoccupied area of territory for this city is, as a general thing, created without a knowledge of what it would mean to the city to make the fields city property.

"It is not only the mere act of annexing, but it is the necessity that then at once arises for properly protecting the acquisition. It must be policed, sewered, protected from fires, streets must be laid out, school must be built, and other expensive acts must be done at the cost of the urban portion of the territory—that is, the old city.

"This will be found to be no slight matter, and it is doubtful if our people would consent to increased taxes for such purposes in the heart of a big island that has no large city upon it to help bear the burden.

"It is nonsense to talk of combining under one government rural and urban populations. Each can be best governed under its own form of government, and a territory like that of Staten Island should not be anexed to New-York.

"If the island had a large city like Long Island City at its farther end, something in favor of annexation might be said, but as it is now I would as soon think of annexing Elizabeth or Morristown with the great stretches of fields between them and this city as Staten Island.

"I am opposed to such anuexation on principle, and am therefore opposed to going away down on Long Island to Hempstead. Homogenity is the point that should be considered aside from even the grave doubts that are certain to arise about the financial condition that would be created.

"This city contains the most valuable land in the world outside of London, and it would have to bear the burden without obtaining anything adequate in return.

"It would be a good thing for Staten Island and Hempstead to be annexed, but for this city it would be another question. I do not consider that vast territory would be of any advantage to our city, and large areas of undeveloped fields should not be annexed to a metropolitan city."

Corporation Counsel Scott is unalterably opposed to annexing Staten Island to this city. In speaking of his letter to Chairman Lexow, he said:

"I made my main objections in the letter, but could enumerate many more if there were necessity to do so. It would be impossible to attempt to apply metropolitan methods to the island without incurring such an expense as New-York could not and should not stand.

"A city cannot annex miles of country without becoming responsible for its protection and development, and those things mean increased taxes that must be levied upon the city proper. Staten Island, which geographically belongs to New-Jersey, has nothing to offer to this city but inaccessible territory that is sparsely settled, from the standpoint of a city.

"True, it has a water front that is valuable, but that would have no value for this city, even if it were not all owned by private persons. To build docks, bulkheads, &c., would cost an immense sum and then they would serve to divert traffic from this city, for everything that would be landed at them would be distributed through New-Jersey by way of railroads across the Kills.

"The experience that the city has had with outlying territory should be considered, and if the island is ever annexed, the annexation should be deferred until such a time as it is able to bear a just proportion of the expense that would inevitably have to be made."

Erastus Wiman does not agree with Mr. Scott and Mr. Fitch.

"I believe that Staten Island should be included in the Greater New-York," said Mr. Wiman yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "New-York needs nothing so much as Staten Island.

"The commerce of New-York is crippled and menaced, because of the situation of her river front, there being hardly room for a sparrow to light along its whole length without exactions that are simply unbearable. There are no facilities for storage, and through this there has grown up a gigantic drayage system.

"Of this water front nine-tenths is inaccessible to railways, and to move the commerce involves a lighterage system that is a drawback second only to the drayage. The latter costs about $35,000,000 annually, the former about $20,000,000, a tax of over $1,000,000 a week on the commerce in the port of New-York. A cardoad of wheat of thirty tons coming here would be charged $18 for lighterage to Brooklyn, and the same for lighterage to the place of shipment. The total of $36 would bring it from Kansas City to this point.

"Because of this New-York's commerce in wheat, corn, and flour has fallen off 25 per cent. in the last year, and Boston, Baltimore, and Philadelphia have gained correspondingly.

"Staten Island could remedy all this. It has a sufficiently large water front and plenty of room for warehouses. Accommodations could be given to the largest class of shipping. It also has direct communication with the great trunk lines, which run west of the Hudson River, by the Arthur Kill Bridge. If New-York does not desire to take Staten Island in and make these advantages part of the advantages of the metropolis, then the island will grow and become one of the greatest rivals of New-York as Brooklyn is already.

"Another thing that New-York is finding necessary, is a place where manufacturing may flourish. No sane promoter of such enterprises would think of going to New-York and attempting to compete with New-Haven, Bridgeport, and other Connecticut towns, or with Newark, Paterson, Scranton, Reading, and other towns near by.

"Staten Island possesses all facilities for manufacturing. If New-York had been given an opportunity to make a place which would offer such advantages it could not have done better. The water front gives ample room for importation and exportation, while the railways which have ready access to the island can bring the coal and the raw materials necessary.

"There is another thing in which New-York is deficient. It provides no homes for the workingmen. The prospect of a working man in that city ever securing a home is about the most hopelessly hopeless thing I can imagine. Think of it! There are only 81,000 houses in the city, and in them there live 1,800,000 persons. The average is about twenty persons to a house.

"The gentle sloping hills of the island offer abundant room for growth in a direction that is not straight up in the air. The electric traction railways are being pushed so as to give easy means of access to every part of the island. The ferry service is now every fifteen minutes, and there is a leeway for ten or five minutes service. One of the greatest boons that could be given to the people of New-York would be to place the transportation system under the metropolis and thus make it possible for workingmen to find homes on the island.

"Thus Staten Island meets the three great needs of New-York. I see that Corporation Counsel Scott objects to its incorporation within the metropolis on the ground that it will be impossible to construct a bridge to it. We who live there thank God that we do not have to depend on a bridge. You can increase the number of ferryboats, but it is not as easy to increase the facilities of a bridge.

"The people of Staten Island are not over anxious to be taken in. There is a general feeling that they can go ahead and build up Staten Island alone. We are now making arrangements with the Canadian Pacific to bring the grain from the great Northwest through the island, and will push its development whether it stands a part of the metropolis or becomes a commercial rival."

TRINIDAD'S PRINCE AT HIS WORK

Grand Chancellor de la Boissiere Tells How the War Between Brazil and Great Britain Will Be Averted.

M. le Comte de la Boissière, Grand Chancellor of the Principalities of Trinidad, held in one hand a silver-headed stick, a gold-headed umbrella, a bag of alligator skin marked with his monogram in silver under a coronet, and a rolled shawl the colors of which were those of the Campbell plaid; his other hand held the knob of the door of the Chancellery. The bag, the stick, and the umbrella fell. He caught the shawl.

"How could you guess the precise moment at which you would not be a second too late to find me? I am going to Washington," he said to the reporter.

"Serious, isn't it?"

"Serious! Come with me in my coupé. I haven't a moment to lose. In January last year British troops disembarked at Trinidad and took possession of the principality's territory, thus renewing a former assumption of territory. Brazil objected, invoking, in its turn, rights on Trinidad created by a former assumption of territory. Now, the international code acknowledges the validity of an assumption of territory only when it is followed by an effective occupation, and neither England nor Brazil ever effectively occupied the Island of Trinidad. Consequently, their rights are proscribed and of no value."

M. le Comte de la Boissière looked at the reporter with a triumphant air, which the reporter silently encouraged. He continued:

"The only authority that has fulfilled the 'sine qua non' condition of effective occupation is his Serene Highness Prince James I., my august sovereign. He has not only taken possession and made effective occupation of the Island of Trinidad, he has officially notified of this act, twice, all the powers, and not one of them protested."

"To him?"

"Not one of them protested to him or to anybody else against his assumption of the territory. After the English invasion of the principality's territory I wrote an official protest and addressed it to all the powers. At the same time I requested the Government of the United States of North America to recognize the Principality of Trinidad as an independent State.

"In acceding to this request, the Government of the United States of North America would have the advantage, while according once more its powerful aid to the cause of equity and of justice, to make everybody content."

"What would be the immediate effects of such an act?" asked the reporter, anxiously.

"First—To recognize the just claims of his Serene Highness Prince James I., my august sovereign"—M. le Comte de la Boissière looked above the steel frame of his eyeglasses—"which are indisputable.

"Second—To calm the legitimate apprehensions of Brazil, which understands the dangers, in case of war with England, of a strategic position so close to the coast of the republic.

"Third—To give to the British Kingdom a solution of the problem, in conformity with England's aim to make a cable landing at Trinidad, for the principality will be glad to accord this privilege."

"Did not the Brazilian Chamber refuse to submit this problem to arbitrators, on the ground that Trinidad is geographically a part of Brazilian territory?" asked the reporter.

"The Island of Trinidad," said M. le Comte de la Boissière sententiously, but with a delicate shrug of his broad shoulders, "is at a distance of 750 miles from the Brazilian coast—a three-day trip by steamboat—and if it is not in territorial waters it is not where it should be to be unhesitatingly a part of the Brazilian territory. Brazil's territorial waters end at three miles from the coast; Trinidad is at a distance of 750 miles. What do you think of that margin?

Since Brazil has seen the United States taking the part of Venezuela, Brazil thinks of doing what Brazil may like. But the United States takes the part of Venezuela in demanding arbitration, and cannot sustain Brazil in refusing to accept arbitration."

"What do you suggest?" asked the reporter.

"That the United States use its good influence in causing the Brazilian Chamber to reconsider its former resolution not to submit to arbitration."

"If the question be brought before a court of arbitration, are you sure that the judgment of the court will favor your august sovereign?"

M. le Comte de la Boissière placed his gloved hand on the reporter's shoulder, tapped it gently, and replied:

"The Court of Arbitration could render no other decision. His Serene Highness, James I., alone has fulfilled the 'sine qua non' conditions formulated in the International Code."

The two tall bays of the Grand Chancellor's coupé stopped abruptly in front of the Cortlandt Street ferry house, the Grand Chancellor stepped out lightly without waiting for the footman to assist him, waved his hand cordially, banged the door, and gave the imperative direction to his coachman: THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A CONVICT WITH A FLYING MACHINE

Victor Oches of the Kings County Penitentiary Wants Freedom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President Cleveland and Secretary Hoke Smith have received interesting communications from Victor L. Oches, a Federal convict in the Kings County (N. Y.) Penitentiary.

He has an aerial machine which he wishes to dispose of and to give this Government the first chance to secure it. His letter to the President never reached that official, but was referred to the Commissioner of Patents, who did not pass favorably upon it, because its practicability had never been proved.

Oches states that, as he is serving a three-year term in the penitentiary, he has no opportunity of testing his machine, but if given a chance he will show that it will work successfully, in which event he thinks he ought to be given his liberty.

He makes known his idea at this time because of the belligerent attitude of the United States toward Great Britain. He wants the attention of Congress called to his invention, and states that it will do away with battleships. He asserts that his machine will go from 100 to 300 miles per hour and carry more than double its weight. He wants $25,000,000 for it, and thinks this an insufficient sum, but says half a loaf is better than no bread.

THIEVES IN TWO POST OFFICES

Stamps and Money Taken at Natick, Mass., and Elwood City, Penn.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 23.—The Post Office at Natick was entered early this morning. The safe was blown open and stamps and cash to the value of about $700 stolen. An occupant of a tenement in the building heard the explosion and fired three shots at one of the burglars whom he saw running away, but failed to hit him.

NEW-CASTLE, Penn., Jan. 23.—The safe in the Elwood City Post Office was blown open with dynamite last night, and $1,000 in money, stamps, and registered letters taken. There is no clue to the thieves.

The Lathrop Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—At the hearing of the charges against Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop to-day, several ex-employes of Dannemora Prison testified that under Warden Thayer "trusties" had been given what the witnesses thought were undue privileges—such as being permitted to sleep in the barn, to go fishing and hunting, and to play ball in the field outside the prison. Two boys testified that they had carried whisky to convicts, but were forbidden to enter the grounds after Warden Thayer learned of their acts. Nearly all the witnesses admitted that they were unfriendly to Warden Thayer.

INSPECTORS TOOK MONEY

So Testified in the Investigation of the Building Department.

BUILDERS ON THE WITNESS STAND

Commissioners of Accounts Resume Their Examination—Inspector Evans Received Cash So as to Make a Case.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday afternoon resumed their public investigation of the affairs of the Building Department.

Commissioner Seth Sprague Terry called William H. Bingham, a boss plumber and builder, of 82 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, as the first witness. He said that while building three houses on One Hundred and Tenth Street, in May, 1894, he was approached by Building Inspector John P. Reilly, who for $500 offered to let him build below the curb line, when the specifications called for deeper excavations. The offer was refused, but Reilly made it so unpleasant for him that he finally paid Reilly $150, in twenty-five-dollar installments, he said.

Augustus Paule, an architect who was associated with R. H. Robertson in making plans for the American Tract Society Building, Nassau and Spruce Streets, testified that the plans were filed with the old Building Department in May, 1894. He was told that there was something wrong about the plans and was advised to see Inspector Reilly, who referred him to Inspector Fryer. The latter told him that the wall was not right, and appeared offended because the American Tract Society had gone out of the city to give the contract for the iron work. It was intimated to him that if the contract was given to Warren Conover the plans would speedily be approved. The plans were not approved until seven months later.

Frank Wallace, an architect of Montclair, N. J., whose office is at 874 Broadway, testified that he was making alterations on a building at 389 Fifth Avenue. He said he put $100 in an envelope, and addressed it to Duncan M. Davidson, who was instructed to pay it to the Plan Clerk of the Building Department, to expedite the approval of the plans.

John S. Miller, an architect of Mount Vernon, with an office at 258 Broadway, testified that he drew plans for the additional two stories for the building occupied by Freedman Brothers. His original plans were rejected by the Board of Examiners, and his request to alter them was refused. The witness said that he had not paid money to the Plan Clerk, nor had the Plan Clerk asked for any.

Frederick Johanson, a builder, who is at present erecting a building on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, testified that he paid Inspector Newman $15 or $20 in order not to be interfered with. He also paid money to another Inspector, whose name he did not know.

Special Inspector Evans testified that William Jung and his partner, Mohr, were violating the building laws in the erection of eight buildings in Ninety-eighth Street. The gas pipes did not meet the requirements of the law. The witness testified that Mohr invited him to call at his house, where Mohr offered him $50 not to interfere with the work. The witness accepted $25, and turned it over to the Building Department in order to make a case against Yung and Mohr.

The investigation was adjourned to Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN BERLIN

American Artists to be Invited to Send Their Pictures.

The City of Berlin is to make an exhibition of industrial objects produced by her factories and artisans, and the artists of Germany are to have a show of paintings and sculptures to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts in Berlin.

This is to be an international exhibition, and American artists are to be invited. "I have suggested to the promoters of the exhibition," writes Consul General De Kay, "that they do not content themselves with the usual invitation to American artists residing in Paris, but direct a particular invitation to the home artists of the United States, especially to those of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago. I have also made the suggestion that, in case a representative collection of art works can be assembled in America for exhibition here, the promoters of the coming show shall set aside one or more rooms where the artists of the United States can exhibit together."

The place is that recently occupied by the international exhibition of 1895, a very large complex of galleries, built chiefly of iron and glass, for the most part well lighted from above, lying near the railway station for Hamburg and Bremen. It has extensive grounds, which include various restaurants and band stands, where the best people of the city come to pass the afternoons and listen to excellent military bands. The result of the recent exhibition was extremely satisfactory. The honors were taken by the French and American pictures. Among the German exhibits, those from Munich were easily the most interesting. As regards the award of prizes and medals, however, the latter were somewhat conventionally distributed. An unusually large number of works of art were sold, including a number of American pictures, Mr. Carl Melchers having been unusually favored.

The committee who will manage the coming exhibition includes the painter Count Harrach, as President, and the painter von Eckenbrecher, as honorary Secretary. Other members elected by the Senate and by the members of the Royal Academy of Arts, as well as by the Society of Berlin Artists and by the Dusseldorf Academy, include the painters Knaus, Amberg, Thumann, and Carl Becker, and the sculptors Siemering and Schaper, all well known in the United States. The business management is in the hands of Mr. Hermann Preckle, who may be addressed "Internationale Kunst-Ausstellung, 1896, Berlin, N. W., Landes-Ausstellungs Gebaude."

Exhibits are to be confined to paintings, sculptural and architectural works, drawings, and works of the reproductive arts which have been produced during the last ten years and not formerly shown in Berlin. Foreign works must be the work of living artists. There will be, however, a retrospective department for works by deceased and living members of the Royal Academy, extending from 1696 to 1896, and, under special circumstances, the committee may see fit to allow the exhibition of work by a deceased artist not a member of the Academy.

No artist can send more than three exhibits, and he must sign them. Copies are not admitted. Architects may send photographs of buildings. Lists of intended exhibits must be in the manager's hands by Feb. 15, 1896, and foreign works must be delivered at the galleries between March 18 and 25.

Prizes will be awarded by his Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, advised by an international jury of winners of medals and orders, which jury shall not have works of their own on exhibition. Ten per cent. will be collected on all sales of works of art made during the course of the exhibition, whether through the accredited agents or by private arrangement with the owners of the exhibits.

Killed Fleeing from Industrial School.

The mangled body of a young man was found yesterday morning in the Hudson River Railroad tunnel, at Park Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. There was nothing found in his clothing to identify him, but the police think he was Mark Burns, sixteen years old, who escaped on Wednesday from the Industrial School at Rochester. The description of the fugitive tallies in every particular with that of the dead youth.

The lad probably got to this city by stealing rides on trains, and, fearing arrest, jumped from the incoming train, only to be struck and killed by one bound north. The Rochester authorities have been notified, and will send some one here to identify the body.

THE PURPLE EAST.

A Series of Sonnets on England's Desertion of Armenia.

BY WILLIAM WATSON.

Copyright by John Lane.

Preface.

A word as to the origin of these sonnets may perhaps be expedient. The first of them, "The Turk in Armenia," was published as long ago as March 2, 1895, during the Premiership of Lord Rosebery; was subsequently included in the author's latest volume of verse; and is here reprinted with slight verbal change.

The occasion of the one entitled "Repudiated Responsibility" was a recent public utterance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This and its companion pieces, with the exception of two which now see the light for the first time, were contributed in rapid succession to The Westminster Gazette during December and January, 1895-6. After the publication of the first seven, there appeared a reply, from the pen of the present Poet Laureate, in the shape of three sonnets entitled "A Vindication of England," and addressed "To the Author of 'The Purple East.'" Their substance may with perfect truth and fairness be recapitulated in a few words of prose. The Poet Laureate assured me—First, that whosoever in any circumstances arraigns this country for anything that she may do or leave undone thereby covers himself with shame; secondly, that, although the continued torture, rape, and massacre of a Christian people under the eyes of a Christian continent may be a lamentable thing, it is best to be patient, seeing that the patience of God Himself can never be exhausted, and, thirdly, that if I were but with him in his pretty country house, were but comfortably seated 'by the yule log's blaze," and joining with him in seasonable conviviality, the enigmas of Providence and the whole mystery of things would presently grow clear before my eyes, and, in particular, after "drinking to England," I should understand that "she bides her hour behind the bastioned brine." Those who do not happen to have read the Laureate's "Vindication" of his country may not unreasonably suspect that I am indulging in malicious travesty of its real drift; but a reference to the "Vindication" itself, which appeared in The Westminster Gazette of December, 1895, will show the foregoing sentences to be merely a prose paraphrase that neither distorts nor exaggerates its original. To the Laureate's amiable effusion, with its conventional patriotism and its absolute penury of argument, my own sonnets entitled "The Bard-in-waiting" and "Leisured Justice" are of the nature of a reply.

Passing to less personal issues, I myself am far from hopeful that any mere written word can bear visible fruit while the spiritual frost lies so hard upon the land as at this time. The great Painter who suffers my pen to be dignified and ennobled by temporary association with his pencil has expressed to me his belief that "nothing at this moment is possible except a National mourning." With profound veneration for the genius that has so often transfused the poet's emotion and the prophet's mystical vision in the splendors of color and form, I must hope that herein at least he is wrong; that something besides lamentation alone is even yet possible; though I too feel that without it—without penitence for one's tragic errors as the first condition of effort—nothing that is worth the doing can be done.

William Watson

The Turk in Armenia.

What profits it, O England, to prevail
In camp and mart and council, and bestrew
With argosies thy oceans, and renew
With tribute wrested from each golden gale
Thy coffered hoards, if thou canst hear the wail
Of maidens martyred by the turbaned crew,
Whose tenderest mercy was the sword that slew,
And lift no hand to wield the purging flail?
We deemed of old thou held'st a charge from Him
Who watches girdled by His seraphim,
To smite the wronger with thy destined rod,
Wait'st thou His sign? Enough, the sleepless cry
Of virgin souls for vengeance, and on high
The gathering blackness of the frown of God!

Craven England.

Never, O craven England, nevermore
Prate thou of generous effort, righteous aim!
Betrayer of a people, know thy shame!
Summer hath passed, and Autumn's threshing floor
Been winnowed; Winter at Armenia's door
Snarls like a wolf, and still the sword and flame
Sleep not; thou only sleepest; and the same
Cry unto heaven ascends as heretofore;
And lost in ease, there's noble vigor spent,
Stirred by no clarion blowing loud and wide,
Startled by hauntings of no inward wraith,
Behold thy sons, most miserably content
To sit among the shards of broken faith,
And by the ruins of forgotten pride.

The Price of Prestige.

You in high places; you that drive the steeds
Of Empire; you that say unto our hosts,
"Go thither," and they go; and from our coasts
Bid sail the squadrons, and they sail, their deeds
Shaking the world: lo! from a land that pleads
For mercy where no mercy is, the ghosts
Look in upon you faltering at your posts—
Upbraid you parleying while a People bleeds
To death. What stays the thunder in your hand?
A fear for England? Can her pillared fame
Only on faith forsworn securely stand,
On faith forsworn that murders babes and men?
Are such the terms of Glory's tenure? Then
Fall her accursed greatness, in God's name!

How Long?

Heaped in their ghastly graves they lie, the breeze
Sickening o'er fields where others vainly wait
For burial: and the butchers keep high state
In silken palaces of perfumed ease.
The panther of the desert, matched with these,
Is pitiful; beside their lust and hate,
Fire and the plague winds are compassionate,
And soft the deadliest fangs of ravening seas.
How long shall they be borne? Is not the cup
Of crime yet full? Doth devildom still lack
Some consummating crown, that we hold back
The scourge, and in Christ's borders give them room?
How long shall they be borne, O England? Up,
Tempest of God, and sweep them to their doom!

Repudiated Responsibility.

I had not thought to hear it voiced so plain,
Uttered so forthright, on their lips who steer
This nation's course: I had not thought to hear
That word re-echoed by an English thane,
Guilt's maiden speech when first a man lay slain,
"Am I my brother's keeper?" Yet full near
It sounded, and the syllables rang clear
As the immortal rhetoric of Cain.
"Wherefore should we, Sirs, more than they—or they—
Unto these helpless reach a hand to save?"
An English thane, in this our English air,
Speaking for England? Then indeed her day
Slopes to its twilight, and for Honor there
Is needed but a requiem, and a grave.

England to America.

O towering Daughter, titan of the West,
Behind a thousand leagues of foam secure;
Thou toward whom our inmost heart is pure
Of ill intent: although thou threatenest
With most unfilial hand thy mother's breast,
Not for one breathing space may Earth endure
The thought of War's intolerable cure
For such vague pains as vex to-day thy rest!
But if thou hast more strength than thou canst spend
In tasks of Peace, and find'st her yoke too tame,
Help us to smite the cruel, to befriend
The succorless, and put the false to shame,
So shall the ages laud thee, and thy name
Be lovely among nations to the end.

A Birthday.

It is the birthday of the Prince of Peace:
Care is put by; men greet as brethren; all
Children are glad; the holly hangs in hall;
The fatness of the land, the earth's increase,
Cumbers the board; their toil the toilers cease;
Friends unto friends about the wide world call;
Somewhat of her abundance Wealth lets fall:
It is the birthday of the Prince of Peace.
The dead rot by the wayside; the unblest
Who live, in woods and the wild mountains lurk
Trembling, Christ's foldless flock, shorn of their fleece.
Women in travail, babes that suck the breast,
Are spared not. Famine hurries to her work.
It is the birthday of the Prince of Peace.

The Tired Lion.

Speak once again, with that great note of thine,
Hero withdrawn from Senates and their sound
Unto thy home by Cambria's northern bound,
Speak once again, and wake a world supine.
Not always, not in all things, was it mine
To follow where thou led'st: but who hath found
Another man so shod with fire, so crowned
With thunder, and so armed with wrath divine?
Lift up thy voice once more! The nation's heart
Is cold as Anatolia's mountain snows.
Oh, from these alien paths of base repose
Call back thy England, ere thou too depart,—
Ere, on some secret mission, thou too start
With silent footsteps, whither no man knows.

The Bard in Waiting.

Treachery's apologist, whose numbers, runs
This eventide, remonstrant in my ear;
Thou to whom England seems a mistress dear,
Insatiable of honey from thy tongue:
Because I crouch not fawning slaves among,
How is my service proved the less sincere?
Have not I also deemed her without peer?
Her beauty have not I too seen and sung?
But for the love I bore her lofty ways,
What were to me her stumblings and her slips?
And lovely is she still, her maiden lips
Pressed to the lips whose foam around her plays?
But on her brow's benignant star whose rays
Lit them that sat in darkness, lo! the eclipse.

Leisured Justice.

"She bides her hour." And must I then believe
That when the day of peril is o'erpast,
She who was great because so oft she cast
All thought of peril to the waves that heave
Against her feet, shall greatly undeceive
Her purblind son who dreamed she shrank aghast
From Duty's signal? She will act at last—
When there is naught remaining to retrieve?
At last! when the last altar is defiled,
And there are no more maidens to deflower—
When the last mother folds with famished arms
To her dead bosom her last butchered child—
Then shall our England throned beyond alarms,
Rise in her might! Till then, "she bides her hour."

The Plague of Apathy.

The dewfall of compassion, it is o'er;
The nightfall of indifference, it is come.
From wintry sea to sea the land lies numb.
With palsy of the spirit stricken sore,
The land lies numb from iron shore to shore.
The unconcerned, they flourish: loud are some,
And without shame. The multitude stand dumb.
The England that we vaunted is no more.
Only the witling's sneer, the worldling's smile,
The weakling's tremors, fall him not who fain
Would rouse to noble deed. And all the while,
A homeless people, in their mortal pain,
Toward one far and famous ocean-isle
Stretch hands of prayer, and stretch those hands in vain.

The Knell of Chivalry.

O vanishe morn of crimson and of gold,
O youth and roselight and romance, wherein
I read of tourney and of paladin,
And Beauty snatched from ogre's dungeoned hold!
Ever the recreant would in dust be rolled,
Ever the true knight in the joust would win,
Ever the scaly shape of monstrous Sin
At last lie vanquished, fold on writhing fold.
Was it all false, that world of princely deeds,
The splendid quest, the good fight ringing clear?
Yonder the Dragon ramps with fiery gorge
Yonder the victim faints and gasps and bleeds;
But in his Merry England our St. George
Sleeps a base sleep beside his idle spear.

A Trial of Orthodoxy.

The clinging children at their mother's knee
Slain, and the sire and kindred one by one
Flayed or hewn piecemeal, and things nameless done,
Not to be told, while imperturbably
The nations sleep, where Neva to the sea,
Where Seine and Danube, Thames and Tiber, run,
And where great armies glitter in the sun,
And great kings rule, and man is boasted free!
What wonder if yon torn and naked throng
Should doubt a Heaven that seems to wink and nod,
And having moaned at noontide, "Lord, how long?"
Should cry, "Where hidest thou?" at evenfall—
At midnight, "Is He deaf and blind, our God?"
And ere day dawn, "Is He indeed at all?"

If.

Yea, if ye could not, though ye would, lift hand—
Ye halting leaders—to abridge Hell's reign;
If, for some cause ye may not yet make plain,
Yearning to strike, ye stood as one may stand
Who in a nightmare sees a murder planned
And hurrying to its issue, and though fain
To stay the knife, and fearless, must remain
Madly inert, held fast by ghostly band;—
If such your plight, most hapless ye of men!
But if ye could and would not, oh, what plea,
Think ye, shall stead you at your trial, when
The thunder cloud of witnesses shall loom,
With ravished Childhood on the seat of doom,
At the Assizes of Eternity?

A Hurried Funeral.

A little deeper, sexton. You forget—
She you would bury 'neath so thin a crust
Of loam, was fiery souled, and ev'n in dust
She may lie restless, she may toss and fret,
Nay, she might break a seal too lightly set,
And vex, unmannerly, our ease! She must
Beneath no lack of English earth lie thrust,
Would we unhaunted sleep! Nay, deeper yet.
Quick, friend, the cortège comes. There—that will serve;—
Deep enough now;—and thou'lt need all thy nerve,
If in her coffin, at the last, amid
The mourners in the customary suits,
And to the scandal of these decent mutes,
This corpse of England's Honor burst the lid!

A Wondrous Likeness.

Still, on Life's loom, the infernal warp and weft
Woven each hour! Still, in august renown,
A great realm watching, under God's great frown!
Ever the same! The little children cleft
In twain: the little tender maidens reft
Of maidenhood! And through a little town
A stranger journeying, wrote this record down,
"In all the place there was not one man left."
O friend, the sudden lightning of whose pen
Makes Horror's countenance visible afar,
And Desolation's face familiar,
I think this very England of my ken
Is wondrous like that little town, where are
In all the streets and houses no more men.

THE REV. DR. PARKS REFUSES THE CALL

Will Not Accept the Rectorship of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, Mass., who was invited to accept the rectorship of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, has declined the call.

In a letter, which he sent to Lyman R. Greene, the Chairman of the committee appointed to select a rector, the Rev. Dr. Parks writes in part:

"After the most careful consideration, I have decided that it is my duty to decline the call to Holy Trinity Church. I am not free at this time to sever the ties which have been eighteen years in the entwining, to turn over to another, a work which those whose judgment I must regard, think I should keep."

"Dr. Parks is not coming to Brooklyn," said Mr. Greene. "I presume pressure has been brought to bear upon the doctor by his Boston friends, who evidently think that there is yet work for the rector of Emmanuel Church to do in that city. Dr. Parks has been a very busy man, and his efforts have branched out in various directions. He has at present, in addition to important and extensive parochial duties, two missions attached to his church, one of which was established about two years ago. The latter enterprise is, as I understand it, in one of the worst sections of Boston, and in reading recently in the parish manual, I noted the fact that the Boston police had informed Dr. Parks when the mission was started that the people in the neighborhood would clean it out in four weeks. Dr. Parks observes that the only cleaning out of the mission was the cleaning morally and physically of the section of the city in which it is situated. Dr. Parks, from what I know of him, is a man who would go into his chosen field and carry on his work according to his convictions."

State Board of Assessors Organized.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The new State Board of Assessors met here to-day and organized by the election of Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie as Chairman. The other members present were E. L. Adams of Elmira and R. L. Jenkins of Moira.

WANTS PROTECTION FOR THE DEER

Controller Fitch Urges on Senator Sullivan the Need of Legislation.

Controller Fitch sent the following letter to Senator T. D. Sullivan yesterday:

My Dear Senator: Senator Malby has introduced, as I am informed, two bills in regard to the hunting of deer in the Adirondack woods. I have been for many years familiar with this subject, and I therefore take the liberty of writing to you, to urge upon you as strongly as I can that these bills, or even some measure of more severe restriction, ought to pass at this session. The citizens of the City of New-York have a direct interest in the passage of these bills.

The State is expending, and will expend, large sums of money on the Forest Preserve, of which more than one-half is paid by us. It is now accessible by railroad, and is visited by increasing numbers every Summer of our people from the city. The extermination of the deer, which will surely follow if these bills are not passed, will deprive the Preserve of one of its greatest charms.

I have at Ragged Lake, where my camp is located, as good deer shooting as there is left in the woods, but I am perfectly willing to have all shooting of deer absolutely prohibited for five years, in order that we may not lose them altogether.

You will oblige me very much if you will send me a line in reply to this, as I would very much like to inform the gentlemen in the northern part of the State, who feel as I do, what the sentiment of our city Senators is.

ASHBEL P. FITCH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1896.

Controller Fitch is in hopes that the Tammany Senators will all vote for the bill.

Vestibule Door Open at Col. Grant's.

The police of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, acting on orders from their Captain, tried the doors of every house on their posts Wednesday night to see if they were loosely secured and offered an invitation for thieves. They reported that four doors had been found open, one being the outer vestibule door of Police Commissioner Grant's residence at 25 East Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Grant and her daughter returned about 1 o'clock in the morning and found the police guarding the house. The outer door had always been left open, they said.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York: James Harrison, Lishaskill; James Murphy, Otisco Valley; M. R. Davidson, Solvay; C. O. Clifford, Sylvan Beach.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The Coal Road Presidents Have a Long Conference.

A COMMITTEE TO REPORT A PLAN

The Question of a Division of Tonnages Must Be Settled Before There Can Be Any Improvement in the Situation.

After several hours of discussion the Presidents of the anthracite coal mining and coal carrying railroads yesterday delegated to a special committee the difficult task of preparing a plan for the division of tonnages for 1896 among the eleven companies concerned.

This committee comprises E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie; J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Jersey Central, and E. R. Holden, Vice President of the Lackawanna. President E. P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley, who was Chairman of the meeting, was added to the committee, by resolution, but he said that he could not serve. The committee is expected to report at a meeting of the Presidents to be held on next Thursday. Each representative in yesterday's meeting submitted a statement showing the coal tonnage of his road for 1895. The total output of anthracite for the year was 46,545,761 tons, which is greatly in excess of the output in 1894, and also in excess of the requirements of the market.

Since last July the various coal companies have not been bound by any restriction as to the amount of coal which they might produce. A go-as-you-please policy has prevailed, in consequence of the inability of the companies to agree upon an allotment of percentages. Consequently each company has mined just as much coal as it pleased, and the market has become so overstocked that there is comparatively little profit in the ruling prices. The Reading management demanded last Spring that 21 per cent. of the total anthracite output should be allowed that company. The other companies refused to concede so large a percentage, and there has been a fight ever since. In order to substantiate its claim to the 21 per cent., the Reading Company has been mining coal up to its fullest capacity, and that company now claims to have mined 21.28 per cent. of the whole of last year's anthracite output.

Efforts were made yesterday to settle the question of division of tonnages amicably, but President Harris of the Reading refused to recede from the position taken by his company last year. It was then suggested that the production be restricted to a certain quantity for two months, in order that the market for coal might be improved, and that the committee might have ample time to formulate a plan to govern the allotment of percentages. This suggestion did not meet with favor, however, the prevailing sentiment being that the plan ought to be prepared at once. The special committee, therefore, will take up the matter within a day or two.

Following are the names of the officials who attended the meeting: Pennsylvania Railroad, George B. Roberts, President, and W. H. Joyce, General Frieght Agent; Pennsylvania Coal Company, S. Thorne, President, and J. Hodgson, Coal Sales Agent; Delaware and Hudson, Robert M. Olyphant, President; Philadelphia and Reading, Joseph S. Harris, President, and Mr. Henderson, General Coal Agent; Erie, E. B. Thomas, President, and H. B. Crandall, Coal Freight Agent; Jersey Central, J. Rogers Maxwell, President; Lehigh Valley, E. P. Wilbur, President, W. H. Sayre, Vice President, and H. S. Drinker, General Counsel; Lackawanna, Samuel Sloan, President, and E. R. Holden, Vice President and Sales Agent; New-York, Susquehanna and Western, A. L. Hopkins, President; Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill, A. Walter President; Ontario and Western, Thomas F. Fowler, President, and J. E. Childs, General Manager.

President Sloan said after the meeting: "We are making an earnest effort to arrive at definite results, but there is nothing to talk about yet. The question of prices does not come up before the Presidents and the subject has not been alluded to. The business in hand relates to tonnage."

A report was circulated early in the day that J. Pierpont Morgan had written a letter of advice and suggestion to the coal Presidents. There was no such letter.

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Inter-State Commerce Act Discussed in the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The attention of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day was engaged in the consideration, upon oral argument, of one of the most important cases on the docket. It was the appeal of Theodore F. Brown from the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, refusing to discharge him on a writ of habeas corpus from the custody of J. W. Walker, United States Marshal for the district named; and it involves the constitutionality of the amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law, made in the Fifty-second Congress, in order to cure the defect which was made manifest in the Counselman case.

Brown is Auditor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and in an examination of certain officers of the company by the Federal Grand Jury at Pittsburg for alleged violation of the law, he declined to answer certain questions, on the ground that to do so would tend to criminate him, invoking the constitutional guarantee for protection. The case being reported to the court, Brown was directed to testify, and, again refusing, was held to be in contempt. He appealed to the Circuit Court for release on the writ of habeas corpus, but that court discharged the writ and remanded Brown to custody. The witness was adjudged to be bound to answer under the amendment to the Inter-State Commerce act of Feb. 11, 1893, providing that in cases arising under the Inter-State Commerce act, the witness should not be excused from answering on the ground that his answer might tend to criminate him, because it was provided: "But no person shall be prosecuted, or subject to any penalty or forfeiture, for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said commission, or in obedience to its subpoena, or the lack thereof, or either of them, or in any such cause or proceeding."

The case was argued by James C. Carter of New-York for Brown, and by ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, now residing in Philadelphia, nominally for the Marshal, but really for the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The importance of the case, for, upon its determination depends the successful enforcement of the law, as well as the reputation of the attorneys engaged, attracted to the court a large attendance of lawyers. The argument was wholly upon constitutional grounds, and could not be described as popular in any sense. The question at issue was whether or not the constitutional protection invoked by Brown could be rendered inoperative by the legislative declaration in the amendment. Mr. Carter contended that it could not, and that the law was unconstitutional; ex-Senator Edmunds contended that it could, and that the law was constitutional.

BUFFALO IS DISSATISFIED.

The State Board Refuses a Certificate to the New Traction Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—One of the most important applications that has ever come before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners since its existence was decided to-day. It was that of the Buffalo Traction Company for permission to construct its road. The board denied the application, and writes a long opinion explanatory of its action. The company desired the Railroad Commission to issue to it, under Section 59 of the General Railroad law, a certificate authorizing it to construct its road, which it was proposed to extend over sixty-six miles of the streets and avenues in Buffalo. The application was vigorously fought by the Buffalo Street Railway Company, which now controls the street railway systems of the Queen City.

The board holds that there is no public necessity for the greater part of the proposed route, and that it has no right to grant the privilege asked for in part.

BUFFALO, Jan. 23.—The decision of the State Railroad Commissioners denying a certificate to the Buffalo Traction Company, meets with very general disapproval here, as being opposed to the principle of home rule. The Evening Times calls it a "monstrous decision," and says: "It is not criminal, because it is lawful, but it is an unprecedented disregard of citizens' rights and a monstrous exhibition of indifference to the wrath of an outraged populace." The Enquirer says: "There is no excuse whatever for the grant of authority by the Legislature to the commission, under which it has the power to pass on the act of the City Government of Buffalo in regard to a strictly local matter. It is plain that the dangerous and incongruous power given to this commission should be restricted, and that the attempt to extend it should be abandoned at once. Let us have home rule in home affairs."

The Express says: "They [the Commissioners] are arrogating to themselves powers which should belong to the Legislature, and the Common Councils. 'Home rule' is not a blank, barren ideality. It is a living, breathing issue in this State. It was not retired as a popular menace when William F. Sheehan went out of the business of bossing Legislatures. The danger still survives in the form of State commissions, which are assuming to pass upon quetions that concern only the residents of particular communities, whose right to settle the same should be secured to them by the Constitution beyond the reach of rural legislators."

The Buffalo Traction Company has a capital of $3,000,000 divided into 30,000 shares, and was incorporated last October. Those interested in the road are Edwin G. R. Miller, Joseph B. Mayer, Washington Bullard, and Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, Richard Ladenburg, John K. Page, and Louis Kahn of New-York, Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, and Leonard B. Crocker, George J. Sicard, Wilson S. Bissell, Jacob Lang, Henry A. Miller, Henry Leigh, and Alfred D. Sears, all of Buffalo.

Baltimore and Ohio Rumors.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—There were two Baltimore and Ohio rumors flying around the Stock Exchange to-day. They had both been circulated before and denied. "Excellent authority" was again quoted, however, to the effect that Vice President Robinson of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system has been offered the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and has declined, the financial inducement not being in accordance with his ideas. It is said that the offer will be renewed, and that the salary will be such as to assure the acceptance of Mr. Robinson.

The other rumor had to do with the recent weakness of Western Union shares in the New-York market, which gave rise to a report that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is selling off its block of Western Union stock. The same report was circulated a few weeks ago, and was denied then, and is again denied by officials of the Baltimore and Ohio. The Baltimore and Ohio owns about 50,000 shares of Western Union stock, given in part payment for the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system. Part of this stock is on deposit with a local trust company, and the rest is held by a New-York financial institution, subject to the order of the road.

Southern States Freight Association.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—The Executive Board of the Southern States freight Association was called in session here to-day at noon. All lines were represented. It is given out that they only discuss routine affairs, but those familiar with the situation say that an important step relative to forming a big pool will be taken, and the roads will attempt to devise a scheme to avoid the inter-State commerce law, which prohibits physical pools. The Rate Committee appointed some time ago to get at some method by which the roads can realize more revenue will report. This committee consists of Commissioner Haines of the Southern Traffic, Manager Culp of the Southern General Manager Scott of the Georgia, and Traffic Manager Emerson of the Atlantic Coast Line. This committee met in New-York last week and made up its report. The question of passes to shippers will come up also. The roads say that this privilege has been abused, and they will try to remedy the matter.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Chairman Beardsley of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners believes that the board should be empowered to grant or refuse applications relating to street railways in whole or in part, and that in case of a refusal of the whole application, that it should also be empowered to compel existing companies to construct such additional lines as to the board seemed demanded by public convenience and necessity. This power was not given to them by the amendment of last Winter, which extended the jurisdiction of the board to street railways.

—It was reported yesterday that Vice Chancellor Reed of New-Jersey, to whom Chancellor McGill referred the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Junction Railroad fight, had granted a permanent injunction restraining the Pennsylvania Company from interfering with the Junction and National Docks Companies in building a tunnel under the Pennsylvania tracks at Point of Rocks, Jersey City.

—An adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Vermont Railroad Company was held in St. Albans, Vt., yesterdey and these Directors were elected: E. C. Smith, F. E. Stranahan, F. F. Ranlet, St. Albans; Charles M. Hayes, Charles Perry, John Bell, Montreal; E. B. Smalley, Burlington Vt.; W. Seward Webb, Shelburne, Vt.; Robert Colt, New-London, Conn.

—E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Raod, has written to the New-York Stock Exchange, stating that important changes in the Board of Directors as at present constituted are to be made at an early date. The present board was selected to act only during the completion of reorganization.

—Representatives of the New-York Central and Michigan Central Roads, accompanied by Canadian Pacific operating officers, made a formal inspection of the new Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad yesterday preparatory to the opening of the line.

—An indirect violation of the new joint traffic agreement, viz.: The allowance of cartage charges by Chicago roads has been disposed of by a resolution of the Central Traffic Freight Committee abolishing the charges.

—Officers of the North American Company, in this city, will go to Milwaukee on the 27th inst. to attend the foreclosure sale of the Milwaukee Street Railroad Company on the 29th inst.

—A meeting of a sub-committee of the Trunk Line Freight Committee was held in this city yesterday for the purpose of discussing terminal arangements for live stock.

—Surveyors have been busy for several days laying out an extension of the Lehigh Valley Road from Perth Amboy to New-Brunswick, N. J.

—George B. Roberts, President, and W. H. Joyce, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were in New-York yesterday.

—S. R. Calloway, President of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, who has been in ill health of late, is now at Hot Springs, Ark.

—J. C. Clarke of Mobile, President and General Manager of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, is in this city for a few days.

—J. Pierpont Morgan, Louis Fitzgerald, and Sir Charles Tennant now constitute the voting trust of the Erie Railroad.

—Charles Stewart of Easton, Penn., has been elected President of the Philadelphia and New-England Railroad.

—Rates on merchandise to Southern points have been reduced by the Illinois Central Railroad.

—E. St. John succeeds Gen. Winder as General Manager of the Seabord Air Line system.

Arrivals from Europe.

The White Star steamship Teutonic, arriving from Liverpool yesterday, had among her saloon passengers Poultney Bigelow, Mme. Albani Gye, Ernest Gye, and E. F. Gye; Sir Henry Truman Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eves, H. C. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jameson, Sir Westman D. Pearson, and Lady Pearson.

The Columbia, from Naples and Gibraltar, had among her saloon passengers, C. Laeizc, the German ship owner; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Anthony, Dr. Benjamin Hick, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Aiken, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Haney.

A number of the Columbia's passengers have engaged passage for the West Indian trip of that vessel, and will remain over in this port until the ship starts on her excursion to Southern waters.

Where the Diamonds Were Found.

From The Washington Star.

Mrs. R. Tremaine of Aldershot, England, who about three months ago reported that a diamond necklace valued at $3,000 was stolen from her room in the Arlington, has written a letter to Inspector Hollinberger from her home in England, in which she says that she was not robbed, as she found her necklace in a safe deposit box, where she had deposited it with other jewelry.

MR. TANNER IN CONTROL

Dictating to His Republican Associates in Illinois.

WANTS TO BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR

Mr. Altgeld Anxious Again to Head the Democratic Ticket—Boom for W. R. Morrison for President.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—John R. Tanner, former Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, seeks the nomination for Governor, and will probably get it. Mr. Tanner seems just now to be in full control of the Republican machine. He took formal charge about two months ago at a meeting held in St. Louis. A short time previous to that he had resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee, and it was immediately reported that he intended to run for Governor. He did not deny it, but he did not declare himself a candidate until he got his friends together and got their views on the question. They favored Mr. Tanner, and thus was the Tanner Gubernatorial boom duly launched.

Since then there have been several other of those meetings in St. Louis hotel parlors.

The result of these numerous little gatherings is that the Republican State Committee will meet in Springfield, Ill., Jan 28 and call the State Convention. Mr. Tanner was in St. Louis during the past week in attendance on the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the National Republican Committee, making arrangements for the National Convention. Mr. Tanner had the proxy and acted for J. W. Campbell of this city, the Illinois member of the National Committee. While in St. Louis he did not let his boom suffer. He had a great deal to say about his State and himself, and he said it well. Mr. Tanner has been County Clerk, member of both houses of the General Assembly, State Treasurer, United States Marshal, United States Sub-Treasurer at Chicago, and has held other offices.

He does not hesitate to assert that he is certain to receive the nomination, and "that means election." Mr. Tanner said recently:

"The Republicans of Illinois in 1892 polled less than 400,000 votes, and the Democrats polled 421,000. In 1894 the Democratic vote had fallen to 322,000. Of course some loss might have been expected, as 1894 was not a Presidential year, but not a decrease of 100,000. It was to be expected that the Republicans would also suffer some loss, but on the contrary, there was a gain of 55,000. Now, for argument's sake, let us say that in 1892, being a Presidential year, the Republicans polled their full strength, and that the 56,000 increase in 1894 came from the Democratic Party, there is still a Democratic loss of 45,000 to be accounted for. The fact is that these 45,000 were Democrats who were so disgusted with the Democratic Administration, State and National, that they did not go to the polls. Since then that disgust has increased, and they will either stay at home this year or vote the Republican ticket."

Mr. Tanner has arranged a slate with such completeness that the committee meeting at Springfield and the convention which comes later are, in his mind, but the merest formalities.

It is a bit of current gossip that, before deciding to make the race for Governor, Mr. Tanner wanted to run for State Treasurer. Henry Hertz of Cook County objected. He told Mr. Tanner that he (Hertz) wanted the Treasurership and meant to have it. The result was an alliance by which Mr. Tanner is to go for the Governorship and Mr. Hertz for the Treasurership.

This programme also includes Reed delegates to the National Convention and the promise of a Cabinet position for Senator Cullom.

Mr. Tanner is not the only Republican candidate for Governor. J. S. Martin of Salem has a claim that will demand consideration. He is a lifelong Republican, and was in Congress in the latter half of the sixties. A. J. Hopkins of Aurora, a member of the Legislature, also wants the nomination for Governor, as does Dr. Joseph Robbins of Quincy, State Senator H. S. Clark of Mattoon, and Jonathan Meriam of Pekin.

For some time after Mr. Hinrichsen's silver meeting a year ago it looked as if the Democratic Party was hopelessly divided. But discordant elements have recently been brought closer together. W. R. Morrison is now regarded as the party's leader in Illinois. Mr. Morrison, though sixty-eight years old, is in the best of health, and Democrats in Illinois almost to a man want him nominated for the Presidency.

John P. Altgeld wants a nomination for Governor, as a vindication. He has been criticised most severely for his course in connection with the Chicago Anarchists, his attitude in the labor troubles, and in other matters. He thinks the party owes him a renomination.

SUMMER-RESORT TROLLEYS

Work Pushed Vigorously on the Coast Line Electric Traction.

Work on the Coast Line Election Traction Company in New-Jersey has been prosecuted diligently for several months past. This line reaches from Pleasure Bay through Long Branch and Asbury Park, south to Point Pleasant, with stations at all intervening towns and Summer resorts. Westward the company's lines of travel go to Eatontown and Red Bank, and the work is nearly completed in that section. At Red Bank a line will be run to Freehold. At this intersection the Atlantic Highlands and Red Bank Electric Railway will connect with both the Coast Line and the Freehold enterprises.

The Atlantic Highlands and Red Bank Company has received much encouragement from the outset, by free right of way and other advantages. Farmers and mechanics offered to subscribe to the stock of the company on an agreement that a long wharf for a new opposition boat line should be established from Atlantic Highlands shores to New-York City. The present boat service lasts only a few months in the year, and the round trip costs $1, which is considered too much, especially as from Red Bank, Branchport, Highlands Beach, &c., longer distances, the fare is only 60 to 80 cents, and at Port Monmouth only 50 cents. The business men and residents agreed to support the enterprise by giving all their patronage to it.

But report is made that there has been a new deal, which, if successfully carried out, will cut off all chances of the establishment of a new opposition steamboat line to the Sandy Hook boats—the Monmouth, the Sandy Hook, and the St. Johns. There is still called the Sandy Hook Line, though Atlantic Highlands is its terminus, and, for the past four Summers, the boats have not landed at Sandy Hook. The report is that the Southern Division of the New-Jersey Central Railroad has leased to the trolley company the right to cross the Shrewsbury on their bridge and rails through Chapel Hill and Bedford, to the boat line pier, running on schedule time.

A Mean Fellow's Despicable Theft.

From The Seattle (Washington) Post-Intelligencer.

Not every son has a father who saves up for him loose coins bearing the date of his birth, and not every father who makes such a saving leaves the safe open so that a thief may come in and steal. Nevertheless, a thief has visited Edmund Bowden at his office in the Dexter Horton Building. For some time past Mr. Bowden has been carefully putting away all coins, from five-cent pieces up to dollars, bearing the date 1891, when his little son was born, and the treasure was deposited in a little private box in the safe. He was out of the office for a few minutes, and during his absence some one took advantage of the fact that the safe was open, slipped a key from a drawer on the left-hand side into the private box, unlocked it, and pocketed the coins. There must have been a double handful of them, of several denominations, as the amount was somewhere between $18 and $21. The light-fingered visitor left only 35 cents in the box. The loss was not discovered by Mr. Bowden for several hours, and he has no idea who the thief can be, but is convinced it was some one acquainted with the premises. He is not discouraged with his experience, and is making the 35 cents a nucleus around which to gather a new treasure of 1891 coins for the little boy.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOOKS

Sale of Some Rare and Early Illustrated Publications — Chrysostom's Writings in Latin.

The first auction sale of books in Bangs & Co.'s new quarters, at 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday, when a consignment from England was offered. The bidding at the sale was spirited. Among the books sold were the following:

"The Art Journal," 11 volumes, 1855-64, $9.58; "Edmund Burke's Works," large type edition, London, 1803-27, $12; first Edinburgh edition of "Robert Burns's Poems," with a long list of subscribers, 1787, $9; "Lord Byron's Works," London, 1832, Murray's Cabinet Edition, $10:20; "Chaucer's Poems," edited by Surgis, London, 1822, $6.25; Chrysostom's Complete Works in Latin, Benedicti, 13 volumes in 10, Migne, 1842-3, $10.50.

"Valpy's Classical Library," 52 volumes, with portraits, 1830-4, $13; "Collier's Ecclesiastical History," 9 volumes, London, 1840, $5.85; Arthur Collins's "Peerage of England," woodcut coats of arms, London, 1812, scarce, $9; D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature," large type, library edition, London, 1807-23, $4.50.

"Topographia Galliae, oder Beschreibung und Contrafaitung, &c., durch Martinum Zellerum," being 131 fine engravings, mostly large, of the palaces, castles, churches, convents, colleges, &c., of France, all very finely engraved, folio, vellum, very rare, 1655, $7.50; "Le Piu insigni Pitture Parmensi indicate agli Amatori delle Belle Arte," finely printed by Bodoni, fifty-nine beautiful plates, 1809, with pencil note "Sir Francis Chantrey's copy, with his initials," also "F. C." in ink, $6.25; "Musée Francais, Recueil des plus beaux Tableaux, Statues, et Bas-Reliefs, que existaient au Louvre avant 1815," about 350 large and beautiful plates, 4 volumes, about 1820, $40.

Morgan Godwin's "The Negro's and Indian's Advocate Suing for Their Admission Into the Church; or, A Persuasive to the Instruction and Baptizing of the Negros and Indians in Our Plantations, with a Brief Account of Religion in Virginia, (Before 1648,)" fine copy, very rare, 1680, low, at $6.25; Francis Grose's "Antiquities of England and Wales," twelve volumes, fine illustrations, $18.60; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Ireland," plates, London, 1841, $6.

Samuel Hartlib's "Glory Be to God on High, Peace on Earth, Good Will Towards Men: A Rare and New Discovery of a Speedy Way, Found Out by a Young Lady, for the Feeding of Silkworms on the Mulberry Tree Leaves in Virginia, to the Wonderful Enriching of All the Planters There; Also to the Good Hopes That the Indians Will Readily Set Upon It that Their Civilizing Will Follow, Which Is the Daily Humble Prayer of Virginians for Virginia," first edition, very rare, 1652, $8.50; Mrs. Jameson's "Legendary Art," London, 1863, $5; Edward King's "Munimenta Antiqua," London, 1799, $6; Moxon's "Works of Charles Lamb," six volumes, not uniform, $6; and "Lavater," with many plates, some in colors, Paris, 1835, $5.50.

AN HONOR TO DR. E. M. MOSHER

MADE WOMAN'S DEAN FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

She Is a Graduate of the Institution, and Will Return to Teach Hygiene—Popular in Brooklyn.

One of the highest honors to which women have attained has come to Dr. Eliza M. Mosher of Brooklyn in the appointment as Woman's Dean of the Literary Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and Professor of Hygiene.

The university is a large and important one, dating back to 1837, and among nearly 200 professors and instructors Dr. Mosher will be the only woman.

Dr. Mosher was formerly a student at the university, and was graduated there in 1875. She continued her studies in London and Paris, and for several years she has been engaged in many responsible positions. She was at one time Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women. She was for a time Professor of Hygiene at Vassar College, and is now Vice President of the Pathological Society of Brooklyn.

Dr. Mosher is one of the best known physicians of Brooklyn, where she has been practising medicine since 1887. She has given her professional services to many charitable and philanthropic movements, and her interesting lectures upon physiology and hygiene have been heard by many classes of people. Her popular talks upon the evils of improper posture in sitting and standing have attracted much attention.

Dr. Mosher is one of the most interested workers in the Red Cross Society of Brooklyn, and for a long time she has been the physician of the Young Woman's Christian Association. Pratt Institute, the Missionary Training School, and the Girls' High School are among the places where she has given courses of lectures or popular talks.

She has a large practice in Brooklyn, and it was not until she had given the matter much consideration that she decided to go to the University of Michigan. She will not enter upon her duties there until October.

There are 600 or more young women in the university who will come within the range of Dr. Mosher's influence. The work Dr. Mosher will take up there will be new to her, and its possibilities almost unlimited.

Dr. Mosher is a charming woman and possesses a strong personality. Her appearance gives the impression of perfect health, morally, mentally, and physically. She has the quality of a personal magnetism, and her warmth of sympathy has always endeared her to the girls and women who have heretofore been brought into personal relation with her.

Dr. Mosher will be in charge of the gymnasium at the University of Michigan when it is completed.

SALVADOR KILLS BUSTAMENTE

Ezetaists Make Ineffective Attempts to Raise a Revolution.

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 9.—Gen. Bustamente, according to reports from Salvador, was shot outside the capital Jan. 6. He gained an unenviable reputation for cruelty during the Ezeta régime. He was nicknamed the "Monkey of the Hollow." He was expelled from Nicaragua a few months ago, and notice of his having been forcibly put on board a Pacific Mail steamer was sent to the Government of Gen. Gutierrez. On arrival at the first Salvadorean port he was taken ashore by a detachment of soldiers and police, having been surrendered by the Captain, as the State Department in Washington does not encourage the giving of asylum to such refugees.

Antonio Ezeta has been cruising off the Salvador coast, and on having signaled for permission to land he was also, by signals, told to come, as they were ready to receive him. The Salvadorean Government is said to have chartered the Lavinia, a German steamer, and also to have put into commission a couple of more small steamers, in order to give chase to the ex-"Lion." He has thought it prudent to steam southward. It would be convenient for him to avoid that meeting with the troops of his native land.

The ex-"Lion" expected that there would be a tremendous uprising in his favor and that the Government of Gen. Gutierrez would be "non est" by this time, but the enthusiasm of his supposed followers seems to have been considerably chilled, as no effort in his favor is being made.

A party of exiles from Salvador crossed over from Guatemala on Jan. 6, but they met a detachment of cavalry, and immediately retreated, recrossing the Rio Paz into Guatemala, leaving behind them a considerable quantity of ammunition and a few horses and pack mules. Some of them must have been wounded, as blood marks were visible on all sides, but nobody was caught.

It is to be hoped that Salvadoreans have now common sense enough to avoid conflicts of this kind. This is a favorable time of the year for operations. If the Ezetaists could capture the ports they could levy duty on coffee.

Lawyers, of All Men, in Good Luck.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

"The lawyers are the best commemorated men of the community," said a Maine jurist, "for the State provides a record of their work in its Reports of Decisions, with the names of counsel, and synopsis of arguments, that is practically imperishable. Not only are these books stored up in Maine libraries and in the hands of the practicing lawyers, but they may be found all over the country. They are not only for to-day, but for all time. Indeed, we cannot suppose a period in the world's future when these books will not be consulted and quoted, and the names of the lawyers concerned brought before the eyes of men."

POGGENBURG WINS AGAIN

Only One Game Behind Stark in the Billiard Tournament.

STARK AND TOWNSEND CROSS CUES

Townsend Plays Well, but Is Beaten by the Handicap—Gardiner, the Paterson Player, Defeats Dr. Miller.

As the amateur billiard tournament is drawing to a close, the interest in the scoring is becoming more intense, and the form and style of the players are studied more keenly. In the early morning yesterday, Poggenburg defeated Barnard easily, and the victory put the persevering Liederkranz candidate into second place. It was his sixth win, and the few cranks who forfeited a night's sleep gave him a warm reception as he laid by his cue for a while.

The afternoon game was a capital drawing card, and but half of those who held tickets could gain admission to the academy. Townsend and Stark crossed cues, and each was bent on downing the other. Each commenced with a gooseegg, but, in the third inning, Stark, getting the balls in good position, polished off the formidable figure of 34. In the sixth inning, however, Townsend braced himself and rolled up 28, but went out easily the next time on a paltry 2. Going in next time he made 23. It took him five or six shots to coax the ivories into position, but once in humor, the buttons were piled up with amazing rapidity. He passed by the 40 mark, and several wagers were laid that he would eclipse Stark's record of 53, but he fell disgustingly on a very simple shot. The handicap was too much for Townsend, and Stark added another victory to his score.

In the evening, Gardiner and Miller fought out a close game, the former winning by the very small margin of one point. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

Poggenburg, (200)—4 4 1 9 0 18 1 2 5 3 6 3 0 0 4 2 4 0 5 4 1 12 5 0 1 1 10 4 21 2 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 0 1 3 4 18 1. Total—200. Highest run—36. Average—4 24-44.

Barnard, (210)—12 10 3 2 2 4 6 1 4 1 4 1 0 7 2 1 6 1 1 0 1 7 6 21 1 1 8 3 7 1 3 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 7 8 8 0. Total—146. Highest run—21. Average—3 17-43.

SECOND GAME.

Stark (270)—0 1 34 16 0 1 7 1 6 2 8 27 0 18 0 1 4 0 2 0 7 4 1 0 1 3 4 1 11 10 15 3 21 1 2 7 11 1 2. Total—270. Highest Run—41. Average—7 4-38.

Townsend (325)—0 1 0 7 4 28 2 23 49 31 7 0 1 1 1 0 16 1 17 21 9 2 0 0 1 1 6 6 0 3 1 9 22 2 11 0 17 9. Total—309. Highest Run—40. Average—8 5-38.

THIRD GAME.

Gardiner (250)—1 0 1 4 0 6 0 1 2 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 5 12 1 0 3 1 3 2 8 0 5 2 0 0 5 0 1 5 3 0 4 0 2 1 13 17 2 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 12 11 1 3 8 25 3 13 9 9 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 3. Total—250. Highest run—25. Average—3 40-70.

Miller (240)—0 5 2 0 3 0 0 5 3 0 0 2 2 0 10 2 6 4 0 13 5 2 1 4 0 3 0 0 1 11 0 0 7 0 0 4 6 0 4 1 0 8 2 1 1 2 1 0 16 0 0 8 26 0 11 1 4 9 0 0 1 5 0 1 8 3 0 2 3 8 2. Total—239. Highest run—26. Average—3 29-70.

The games played and the number lost and won by each player are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Stark	7	0	Miller	2	4
Townsend	4	4	Ranney	1	6
Keeney	5	2	Barnard	2	4
Poggenburg	6	1	Oakes	2	5
Gardiner	4	3	Jennings	2	5

SHOOTING FOR THE ABEEL TROPHY.

Company B Leading in the Contest by Two Points.

The crack shots of the Seventh Regiment gathered in full force at the armory range last night, the occasion being the beginning of the contest for the Abeel Trophy.

The contest is for teams of ten, seven shots standing at 200 yards and seven shots prone at 500 yards. The winning team is to have possession of the trophy for thirty days, subject to a challenge at any time after twenty days, and the challenging team is to give such notice as will allow the holders ten days for preparation.

Owing to the unprecedented entry list—twenty-nine teams—the match will not be finished until to-night. Company B's team, the present holders of the trophy, is leading with a score of 634, just 15 points behind the armory record.

Following is a summary:

COMPANY B.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private L. P. Weber	30	32	62
Private C. W. Wood	30	32	62
Corp. E. P. Sands	29	32	61
Sergt. L. Sands	30	34	64
Capt. D. A. Nesbitt	33	31	64
Sergt. H. V. D. Black	34	33	67
Private H. E. Clearman	28	31	59
Corp. E. P. Fowler	31	34	65
Sergt. W. M. Halstead	29	35	64
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	32	33	65
Total	306	328	634

The scores of the other teams were:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Company F	300	332	632
Company I	296	329	625
Company K	293	317	610
Company F, Junior	298	309	607
Company B, Junior	287	300	587
Company F, Third	277	287	564
Company I, Junior	268	294	562
Company F, Fourth	272	284	556
Company B, Third	253	282	537
Company K, Junior	277	236	513
Company F, Fifth	220	253	473

GIDEON'S WEEKLY BULLETIN.

Goodman Suspended from Class A Racing Pending an Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The following bulletin has been issued by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen:

Temporary Suspensions—F. F. Goodman, New-York City, from all Class A racing, pending investigation.

Transfers to Class B—Hardy Downing, San José, Cal., under Article IV., Section 7, Clause C; Floyd McFarland, San José, Cal., under Article IV., Section 7, Clause C; B. C. C. McEdwards, Holyoke, Mass., under Clause I.

Suspended—O. O. Hayman, Grand Island, Neb., from all track racing until July 1, 1896, for false entry at Kearney, Neb.; L. L. Peak, Battle Creek, Mich., from all track racing until July 1, 1896, for false entry at Dowagiac, Mich., Oct. 10, 1895; A. A. Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn., and W. E. Becker, Minneapolis, Minn., for three months from this date for competing in unsanctioned races.

Sanctions Granted—Feb. 4, O. P. Rollins, Jacksonville, Fla.

Declared Professionals—R. L. Johnson, Holstein, Iowa, under Clause 1; James Hansen, Minneapolis, Minn., under Clause A, also suspended from all track racing for one year from this date for competing in unsanctioned races while under suspension; O. O. Hiles, Sioux City, Iowa, under Clause A, also suspended from all track racing for one year from Oct. 28, 1895, for competing in unsanctioned races while under suspension; Lyman Meyers, Minneapolis, Minn., under Clause A, also suspended from all track racing for three months from Dec. 31, 1895.

RECORDS ACCEPTED.

Two-thirds mile, Class A, tandem, unpaced, flying start, against time, by N. A. Pippin and A. B. Hughes, at Denver, Col., 1:21 4-5, Dec. 21, 1895.

Half-mile, Class A, tandem, unpaced, flying start, against time, by N. A. Pippin and A. B. Hughes, at Denver, Col., 0:59 2-5, Dec. 21, 1895.

Three miles, Class A, unpaced, flying start, against time, by O. B. Hachenberger, at Denver, Col., 7:03, Dec. 13, 1895.

Four miles, Class A, unpaced, flying start, against time, by O. B. Hachenberger, at Denver, Col., 9:31 2-5, Dec. 13, 1895.

Five miles, Class A, unpaced, flying start, against time, by O. B. Hachenberger, at Denver, Col., 11:56 4-5, Dec. 13, 1895.

FIRST NATIONAL BOWLERS WIN.

Continental and Mechanics' Banks Bowlers Easy Victims.

Poor scores were the rule rather than the exception at the games in the bank clerks' bowling tournament held Wednesday evening in the Horatio Street alleys.

While there was enough enthusiasm and "root" in the crowd, it did not beget good form on the part of the bowlers, and the majority of the men failed to roll up to the marks which they had set for themselves.

The first teams to meet were the Continental National and Mechanics' National. The first-named won by a margin of 71 pins after rolling 641, the losers' score being 570.

The second game was productive of a better score on the part of the winners, the First National, who scored 700, against which score the Mechanics' National placed 519. Garrison (First National) had the honor of rolling high score, 178, which put him many points ahead of next highest man.

The third game brought together the previous winners, the First National and the Continental National, which proved the best of the night, and showed that the First National team had quite some reserve power, as they rolled the average of 151, with a total of 755, as against the Continental National's score of 719. The following is the summary:

FIRST GAME.

CONTINENTAL NAT. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	MECHANICS' NAT. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Wright	0	4	107	Burnett	3	3	120
Pickard	3	2	125	Clark	0	5	106
Field	0	5	132	Mohgar	4	0	135
Weller	2	4	150	Heim	1	1	91
Allen	2	2	127	Clason	2	2	118
Total	7	17	641	Total	9	11	570

FRAMES.

Cont'ntal Nat. 74 144 223 282 331 379 439 494 561 641
Mech. Nat. 63 170 232 289 327 377 423 464 488 570

Scorers—S. W. M. Bishop and W. E. Luyston.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Generally Steady Markets and Moderate Speculation.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steadier—Cotton Higher—Coffee Steady.

The grain markets were generally higher early in the day through foreign buying and better cables, but the late weakness at the West caused a reaction and a slight loss at the close. Provisions were better, but very quiet. Cotton was higher and only moderately active. Coffee was fairly sustained and had a fair inquiry.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red in elevator.....	72¾@	73
Oats, No. 2 mixed in elevator....	24⅝@	24½
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	35¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring $2.90	@$3.40	
Flour, straights, Winter.....	$.45 @	3.50
Cotton, middling uplands.....	5 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.75 @	11.00
Lard, Western steam.....	6.00 @	6.00
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	19 @	20
Sugar, granulated	5 @	5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13⅞@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	9.75 @	9.87½
Lead	3.02½@	3.05

WHEAT—Contracts opened strong and advanced ½@⅝c, on better cables, and foreign buying; became weak and lost ⅞@1c on free realizing, and following weakness West; gained ⅜c on late covering and foreign buying, closing firm and unchanged to ⅛c down, with a light trade....Spot was more active for export, at easier prices. Sales, 88,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 48,000 bushels frosted Manitoba at 3c under May for spot, and 2⅛@2¼c under May for forward delivery; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York, at 2¾c over May, free on board, afloat; 14,000 bushels No. 2 Northern, on private terms, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 6c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 264,343 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 390,727 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 33,715 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and closed steady at ⅛@¼c decline, following the West, and on local realizing....Spot was ½c lower and quiet. Sales, 24,600 bushels, including 24,000 bushels old No. 2 white at 43@44c, free on board, afloat, as to time, and 600 bushels old No. 2 yellow at 40½c, free on board, afloat....Receipts, 48,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 299,184 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 67,964 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 165,265 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and ⅛c lower, with trading only local....Spot were firmer and more active....Sales, 70,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 24¾c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 24⅝@24¾c for 9,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¼@23½c for 12,000 bushels; rejected white, 23c; rejected mixed, 22¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 25½c; track white, 25@28c for 46,000 bushels....Receipts, 98,400 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	@.....	71⅛
February	10,000	71¾@71½	71¼
March	70,090	71¾@72¼	72
May 1,670,000		69 7-16@70 7-16	69⅞
June	70,000	69¼@69 15-16	69½
July	655,000	69¼@70	69½
Total.....2,475,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	15,000	35¾@36	35¾
February	10,000	35¾@...	35¾
May	120,000	35 11-16@36	35¾
July	10,000	36⅞@37	37
Total.....	155,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	....@....	24¼
February	5,000	24¼@....	24¼
March	.....	....@....	24½
May	100,000	25 @....	25
No. 2 White—			
January	.....	....@....	25¾
Total.....	105,000		

FLOUR—Business was again checked by the advance asked, but millers refused to concede, and buyers held off....Sales, 16,675 bbls, including of, City Mills, 2,000 bbls patents, 3,125 bbls clears, and 150 bbls fine, at quotations; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.70; 1,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.50@$3.75; 300 bbls No. 1 at $3, and 300 bbls Spring clear at $3.25....Arrivals, 10,120 bbls and 17,425 sacks; exports, 3,382 bbls and 7,669 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 14,117 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.55; No. 2, $2.75@$2.80; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.25@$3.45; straights, $3.40@$3.50; white wheat, straights, $3.50@$3.75; patents, $3.70@$4; city patents, $4.20@$4.45; city clears, $4@$4.10; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.40@$2.70; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $2.90@$3.40; patents, $3.20@$3.60; special brands, $3.30@$4.20.

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and steady. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38½c spot, and 39¾@40c, February delivery.

OATMEAL—Firm and quiet. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.80@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Saganaw, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white, do, $2.15@$2.35; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 71c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21; spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no change in the position for the day. Trading was slack and no way improved, while prices were just steady. There were offers to sell moderate quantities of prime yellow at 28½c, while one lot of 500 bbls distinctly desirable prime, to arrive, brought 29c; also sale of 100 bbls good off grade at 27½c. Of crude in barrels sales of 300 bbls at 24½c. At the South firmness prevailed, with supplies offered with much reserve and buyers showing relative indifference. LINSEED was at steady prices, and in moderate demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was firm; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm and in fair demand; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 23.—Oil opened at $1.37½; highest, $1.38; lowest, $1.37½; closed, $1.38; Standard's price, $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was better, with an advance for the day of 10c for pork, 2½ points for lard, and 2½ points for bacon, but the trading was very dull on speculation, and the cash demands were light. The small improvement was more, as held by the packers, through the moderate hog receipts. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 18,000 head. The week's hog packing was 380,000 head; same time last year, 460,000 head.

LARD—The West was dull, but firmer, advancing 7½ points to react 5 points, with January there closing at 5.05c nominal, while May was at 5.90@5.97½c, closing at 5.92½c; July at 6.02½c bid, to 6.07½c, closing at 6.05c nominal. Here there was unimportant demand, with cash quoted at 6c asked. Tank lard quoted at 5.05c. City steam was steady at 5.50c. Sales of 135 tcs. January option was nominal at 5.90c. Refined was slow, with Continent quoted at 6.25c and South American at 6.50c. Compound lard at 4⅞@5¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Trading throughout was lifeless, but there was firmer holding on the receipts of hogs; at the West January closed at $10.35 nominal; May was at $10.55 to $10.62½, closing at $10.62½. Here there was unimportant export demand. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11@$11.50; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was strong holding at an advance of 2½ points, but trading was slack. At the West short ribs closed at $5.05 nominal for January, while May was at $5.27½@$5.32½, closing at $5.30; July at $5.40@$5.45, closing at $5.42½.

CUTMEATS—There was little buying interest either here or at the West, while prices were held for the most part steadily; sales include 7,000 lbs pickled bellies at 5½c, and of Western meats, 75 tcs California hams at 5¾c, and 200 tcs sweet pickled hams at 8½@8¾c. Western prices. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5¼c asked; 10 lb average, 5⅝@5½c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4⅜@5c; clear bellies, boxed, 5½@5¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8¼c; 16 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 8⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8⅜@8¼c.

BEEF—The movement was moderate, while prices were held steady. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Had moderate attention at steady prices. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—Here were at steady prices. The receipts at the West, with Omaha, Milwaukee and St. Louis to hear from, were 43,000 head. Same time last year, 49,451 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; slow; stronger; $3.85@$4.15; left over, 6,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,309 head; steady; $3.75@$4.25. St. Louis—Steady; $3.70@$4.10. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.10@$4.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; slow; $3.70@$3.95. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.05@$4.15. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.25. Quotations here were: 5c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, 5½c for 120 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a slightly easier tendency, while some of the city melters held to 3⅞c, yet 3 13-16c was the best trading price, and 125 bbls were obtained at 3 13-16c. For country made demands were slack, with sales of 40,000 lbs in lots at 4@4¼c.

STEARINE—For lard stearine there has been considerable demand for city made, and within a week about 500,000 lb have been taken up at 6.75@6.82½c, with the latest sale at 6.82½c, while there was inquiry for about 200 hhds from the local refiners. In oleostearine there were 100,000 lb city taken at 5c and 200,000 lb at the West at 5¼c, showing just steadiness.

COFFEE.

Contracts were moderately active and offered freely on foreign account, while the cables were generally firmer. The weakness in "spots" had a depressing influence. The close was at unchanged prices to 10 points advance....Havre was unchanged to ⅛f up, and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig down....Spot Rio was lower and quiet; No. 7 quoted at 13½c. Sales, 1,300 bags No. 7 at 13⅝c and 500 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 250 bags at 12.60c; September, 500 bags at 11.70c, 500 bags at 11.65c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 500 bags at 13.25c, 500 bags at 13.30c; February, 250 bags at 13.10c; March, 250 bags at 13c, 250 bags at 12.95c, 500 bags at 13c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.55c, 250 bags at 12.50c, 750 bags at 12.55c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.65c; December, 500 bags at 11.45c, 750 bags at 11.50c; total, 6,500 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags February for January; 90 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for May. March, 1897, 1,000 bags at 11.45c, 750 bags at 11.50c; total for day, 13,500 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.30@13.35c; February, 13.05@13.10c; March, 13@13.05c; April, 12.70@12.80c; May, 12.50@12.55c; June, 12.25@12.35c; July, 12.20@12.30c; August, 11.85@11.95c; September, 11.60@11.65c; October, 11.50@11.60c; November, 11.45@11.55c; December, 11.40@11.50c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday.....	256,179
Warehouse deliveries yesterday.....	9,116
Total stock in New-York to-day.....	247,063
Total stock in Baltimore.....	45,538
Deliveries yesterday.....	624—44,914
Total stock in New-Orleans..36,782	
Deliveries yesterday.....	860—35,922
	80,836
Total stock in United States.....	327,899
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 22	101,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 22.	15,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 22.....	88,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 4.....	13,000
	217,000
Total.....	544,899
Same time 1895.....	513,871

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....13⅞

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7		
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6...75 above No. 7		
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8...75 below No. 7		
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7		

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramanga, 17½@19¼c; Bogota, 19¼@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16¼@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts had only a moderate local demand and closed firm at 8@10 points advance, with shorts covering and helped by the gain of 1@1½ points at Liverpool....Spot was steady and unchanged....Sales, 2,000 bales for export, and 269 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 9-16c; middling uplands, 8 5-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	8.02@8.03	..	..	....
February	8.02@8.03	8.10	7.94	1,800
March	8.09@8.10	8.10	8.01	54,000
April	8.12@8.13	8.13	8.06	1,800
May	8.16@8.17	8.17	8.08	62,600
June	8.19@8.20	8.20	8.13	4,900
July	8.22@8.23	8.20	8.20	500
August	8.22@8.23	8.22	8.16	5,800
September	7.90@7.92	7.92	7.88	300
October	7.82@7.84	7.82	7.79	5,300
November	7.76@7.78	7.76	7.73	1,100
December	7.76@7.79	7.75	7.75	700
Total.....				138,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	1335	4045	3196	3025	4393	..
New-Orleans ..	5548	7712	10499	6896	4812	..
Mobile	577	994	2089	948	1020	..
Savannah	1717	1726	2252	2644	1135	..
Charleston	412	652	837	887	1152	..
Wilmington	630	..	928	700	869	..
Norfolk	2050	1479	2288	815	1582	..
New-York	270	950	1017	1592	1783	..
Boston	270	620	374	1865	1085	..
Philadelphia	237	100	200	..	18	..
West Point....	247	..	113	..	..	..
Total.....	13332	18278	24696	18872	17054	..
This day last week	17079	18455	26364	15092	20896	15709
This day last year	28102	42676	35512	38009	28760	27493

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Offerings not urgent, and demand good, at firm prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand fair and prices strong.... Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice, bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held very firmly, but without demand. Refined quiet and unchanged....Raw sugar, Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3¼c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5¼c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4⅞@5 11-16c; softs, 3 11-16@4 7-16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Both the export and home trade are very light, and there is a weak feeling all along the line. General sales of marrow were at $1.50, but we hear of offers to sell at 2½c less. Medium are hard to place at $1.35. Pea were cut to $1.32½, and values for all other varieties were somewhat nominal. California small white are held a little higher, say, $1.20@$1.22½, and Lima are firm. Green peas moving out very slowly. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.47½@$1.50; do, medium, $1.32½@$1.35; do, pea, $1.32½; do, white kidney, $1.50@$1.55; do, red kidney, $1.20@$1.22½; do, turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, Lima, California, $1.95; do, Lima, Peru, old, $1.10; do foreign, medium, $1@$1.10. Green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—A fair trade, more particularly in fancy creamery, which rules steady.... Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 14@19c; Western, 15@20c; do, extra, 20c; do, June, 14@18½c; State, dairy, 10@19c; Western imitation creamery, 13@17c; do, factory, 9@15½c.

CHEESE—A fair general demand, and full prices rule....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¾c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—A dull and lower market, with liberal supplies....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 18c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 17@17½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 17c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 16½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 16½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 16c; refrigerator, choice, 15@15¼c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 14@15c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2.50@$3.75; limed, Western, prime, 14c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in fair supply; greenings are weak under some pressure to sell, and generally defective quality. Red fruit, firm; few extra lots placed a shade above quotations. Grapes, very dull. Cranberries meeting a trifle more attention. Trade in oranges mostly supplied by offerings of foreign and under grade Californias; fancy fruit in store held steady, but not moving at all readily. We quote: Apples, fancy, Northern, Winter, per bbl. $2.50@3.25; State Baldwin, $2@$2.75; do, greenings, $1.75@$2.50; up-river Baldwin, $1.75@$2.50; do, greenings, $1.50@$2; Southern red, $2@$3.25; Western, Ben Davis, $2.25@$3. Inferior fruit, 75c@$1.50. Grapes, State, per small basket, 6c@10c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl. $7@$10; do, Jersey, $8@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.50; do, Florida, $3@$5; grape fruit, Florida, $10; tangerines, California, $10.

DRIED—The movement in evaporated apples is light, and there is a shade easier tone to values. This is especially so in prime and choice grades, which comprise the major portion of the supply. There is some trading in Southern coarse cut apples at 2½@3c, and a car of fine Ohio quarters sold at 3¾c; but these goods are offering faster than they can be sold, and the feeling is weak. Cores and skins decidedly firm. Sales of sun-dried peeled peaches mainly at 6@6½c; small fruits are dull. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 5⅞@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3c; do, Southwestern, 2¾@3½c; do, Western, 3@3¾c; do, State, 3¼@4c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1¼@1½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 6@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4½@8c; prunes, 4@7½c.

GAME—Quail are only moderately active, but choice held about steady. Grouse and partridges continue dull. Venison was slow. Rabbits, in fair request, and steady for prime. We quote: Partridges, per pair, near by, 75c@$1; do Western, 35@85c. Grouse, per pair, $1.20@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Wild ducks, per pair, canvas back, $2.50@$3.50; do, red heads, $1.50@$2.00; do, Mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c. Rabbits undrawn, 22@25c; do, drawn, 15@20c; do, jacks, 30@40c. Venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—A car of Western arrived, and, with little demand, the market is weak and lower, with a large quantity unsold at the close. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8@8½c; chickens, per lb, 7@7½c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 9@9½c; ducks, per pair 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 25@30c. DRESSED—There is, perhaps, a trifle increase in the demand from the shop trade, as the week draws toward the close, and the tone, perhaps, is a trifle steadier on fowls and chickens. Turkeys continue in fair request from speculative buyers, to freeze up for the late Spring and Summer use, and quality just suitable is readily salable at top prices, but buyers insist on throwing out all the old hens or large, heavy young toms. The demand for current use is a trifle better, but such buyers chop closely before paying top prices. Capons were slow, and top prices extreme. Western chickens and fowls have a little more call, and choice lots were easily salable at 8½@9c than for a day or two past, though the larger proportion of the offerings are of unattractive quality, and more have to sell from 8c down than possible above that. Ducks and geese sell slowly. Squabs were steady. We quote: Turkeys, near by, 12@14c; do, Western, selected, young hens, 13c; do, mixed, young hens and young toms, 12@12½c; do, young toms, 12c; do, old toms 10c. Capons, Philadelphia, large, 13c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 15@16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@15c; fowls and chickens, Western, average best, 8@9c; do, fair to good, 7@7½c; old cocks, 5½@6c; Ducks, near by, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c. Geese, near by, 10@12c; do, Western, 7@9c. Squabs, Philadelphia, per dozen, $1.75@$3.00.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes steady for the best; demand light. Onions dull, unless choice....Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@$1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 50c@$1.50; Jersey, 50@85c; Bermuda, $2@$5.50; sweets, $2@$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@75c; eggplant, per bbl, $4@$7; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.75; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$2.25; spinach, per bbl, $2@$4; kale, per bbl, 90c@$1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Supply liberal trade slow, and market weak and lower, except on straw, which sells well at full farmer prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lbs, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lbs, 70@85c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do wheat, 45c.

HOPS—A very slow trade, with prices unchanged....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1893, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Market firm and demand moderate....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 5½@7¼c.

LEATHER—A generally steady market, with demand fair....Buenos Ayres, nonacid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy, backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin easy at 15.05@13.10c. Copper quiet at 9.75@9.87½c. Lead steady at 3.02½@3.05c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market easier and very quiet. Southern regular at 31c; machine-made barrels, 31½c.

RESIN—Demand light, and prices unchanged. Good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; J, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23.—Turpentine firm at 25c. Resin firm; sales none. B C, $1@$1.15; E, $120; F, $1.30; G, $1.36; H, $1.50; I, $1.55 K, $1.75; M, $2.15. Other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.—Resin steady; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine dull; machine, 28½c; irregular, 28c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude Turpentine—Nothing doing.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—Spirits of Turpentine —Nothing doing. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in full supply and light request at unchanged rates. Engagements—To Antwerp, 4 loads grain, at 3d; to Hamburg, 2 loads grain, at 40 pfennig ....Charters included British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to a Sound port, 3s 4½d; or two ports, 3s 6d; May 1-25; British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, Newport News to Cork, for orders, 3s 4½d, prompt; British steamer, 18,000 quarters grain (previously) Baltimore to picked ports United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 9¾d, berth terms, February-March; British steamer, 17,000 quarters grain, (previously) Galveston or New-Orleans to United Kingdom or Continent, excluding Rouen, 13s, net form, Feb. 1-25; British steamer (previously) cotton, Galveston to Liverpool or Bremen, private terms; British steamer, ore, Dalquirl to Philadelphia, private terms; British ship, grain, Tacoma to Cape of Good Hope, 30s 9d, two port; 33s 3d, two ports; Italian ship, grain, San Francisco to Sydney, New South Wales, 19s; ship, general cargo, hence to Portland, Ore., private terms; vessel, about 400 tons salt, Liverpool to Savannah, 7s chartered abroad; British schooner, 530 tons, general cargo, hence to Demerara, at or about $1,875 and port charges; schooner, 523 tons, general cargo, hence to Demerara at or about $1,775; two schooners, lumber, Sabine Pass to Tampico, $4; schooner, sugar, Havana to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 8c; schooner, lumber, Moville to Progreso and Tlacotalpan, for United States gold and port charges; schooner, general cargo, hence to Gonaives and back with logwood, private terms; schooner, cement, hence to Mobile, private terms; schooner, general cargo, hence to Jacksonville, private terms, and back, lumber, $4.75; schooner, phosphate rock, Tampico to Philadelphia, $2; two schooners, lumber, Norfolk to New-York, $2.25 and private terms respectively; schooner, lumber, Newport News to New-York, private terms; schooner, lumber, Newberne to New-York, $4.75; schooner, mahogany, hence to Boston, 4c per cubic foot; schooner, coal; Perth Amboy to Portland, 65c; British schooner, coal, Point Johnston to St. John, New-Brunswick, 70c and discharged; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Jacksonville, private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 97½c; schooner, coal, Hoboken to Newport, 50c; schooner, coal, Point Johnston to Salem, 80c; schooner, coal, Weehawken to Norfolk, 50c, and back to New-Haven, lumber, $2.25, free wharfage.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Interrupted telegraphic service told very seriously on the business in wheat to-day. Outside orders and news were scarce, and the operations of local traders were small because of the absence of other business. The buying of quite a heavy line by a prominent scalper attracted attention and was the subject of comment. It was believed that Armour was the pricipal behind the transaction. The Cincinnati Price Current summary received a bullish construction, but was not responsible for much buying. Liverpool and Continental markets were higher. Receipts at Chicago were 108 cars. The market opened firm, declined on realizing sales, and rallied at the close. May wheat opened from 63¼c to 63c, sold between 63⅛c and 62⅛@62¼c, closing at 62¾c—¼c lower than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm at yesterday's prices. Receipts at principal Western points, 415,207 bushels; shipments, 124,539 bushels.

Little satisfaction was found in corn to-day, even the early strength of wheat failing to exercise a sympathetic influence. Receipts were 252 cars. Withdrawals from store amounted to 3,410 bushels. May corn opened at 29¾c, sold between 29¾c and 29⅝c, closing at 29⅛c—⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was strong. Receipts at principal Western points, 627,442 bushels; shipments, 169,086 bushels.

OATS—The market was far from active. The business was local and confined to minor transactions. Receipts, 165 cars. Oats closed unchanged. Cash oats firm.

RYE—Firm. Cash rye was scarce. There were some orders for milling and distilling account. Receipts, 33 cars. No. 2, on regular market, 38½c bid; choice, by sample, 39½c; May sold at 41c; January nominally 38c.

BARLEY—Quiet and easy; poor to good screenings salable at from $6 to $8 per ton; fair to poor barley, 22@28c; good to choice, 28@38c; fancy nominal at 40c. Receipts, 40 cars.

PROVISIONS—The lack of outside orders gave provisions an air of quiet and inactivity. May pork closed 10c higher than yesterday, May lard a shade higher, and May ribs 2½c higher. Domestic markets quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on lard. Receipts light and shipments moderate. Cash market dull.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 466 cars; oats, 130 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan. ....60¾@..	61 @..	59⅜@..	60¼@..	
Feb. ....61 @..	61¼@..	60¼@..	60⅜@..	
May ....63⅛@63¼	63¼@..	62⅛@62¼	62⅜@..	
July ....63⅜@63⅝	63⅝@..	62⅜@..	63⅛@63¼	
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan. ....27⅝@..	27¼@..	27¼@..	27¼@..	
Feb. ....27⅜@..	27½@..	27¼@..	27¼@..	
May ....29⅝@..	29¾@..	29⅜@..	29⅛@..	
July ....30⅛@30⅜	30⅜@..	30⅛@..	30⅜@30½	
Oats, No. 2—				
Jan. ....18¼@..	18¼@..	18¼@..	18¼@..	
May ....20¼@20⅝	20⅝@..	20⅜@20½	20½@20⅝	
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Jan. ... $10.35	$10.35	$10.35	$10.35	
May 10.57½	10.62½	10.55	10.62½	
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Jan. 5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	
May 5.95	5.95	5.90	5.92½	
July 6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Jan. 5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	
May 5.27½	5.37½	5.27½	5.30	
July 5.40	5.42½	5.40	5.42½	

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady; hard wheat, bakers', $2@$2.25, in sacks; other grades unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 59¾@61c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58⅛@60½c; No. 2 red, by sample, 64¼@66c; No. 2 corn, 27¼c; No. 2 oats, 18½@18¾c; No. 2 rye, 38½c; No. 2 barley, 36@39c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92½c; prime timothy seed, $3.65, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $10.27½@$10.40; lard, per 100 lb, $5.62½@$5.67½; short ribs s

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Russo-Turkish Treaty Induces Selling by Foreigners.

FRACTIONAL RECESSIONS GENERAL

Sugar, Tobacco, St. Paul, and Manhattan Speculative Features—The Coal Presidents—Gold Exports Saturday Improbable.

THURSDAY—P. M.

London buying, on which the local market advanced yesterday, was checked today as a result of the alleged signing of a treaty between Russia and Turkey, offensive and defensive in character. At the first signs of the changed sentiment abroad local traders took profits, and consequently our market was more or less heavy throughout the day. Trading, however, was still dull. The bond market was generally firm.

The meeting of coal Presidents attracted less attention than might have been expected, because it was felt that definite results would not be reached immediately. A more liberal treatment of time loans and commercial paper was a favorable incident of the day, and the probability that there would be no gold shipments on Saturday relieved tension in that direction. Senator Wolcott's speech on the Davis resolution on the Monroe doctrine created a favorable impression. There was an absence of any really influential news.

The active speculation was in Sugar, Tobacco, St. Paul, and Manhattan. Sugar was advanced to 104, but closed at 103, a net gain of ⅝. There is a "bob-tailed" pool operating in the stock, and its fluctuations have, therefore, little meaning. Tobacco was heavy, and it lost 2¼ points net. The transfer books closed yesterday, for the annual meeting, and stock which had been carrried for voting purposes was undoubtedly thrown on the market. It is said that, notwithstanding sharp competition, the company has earned $2,000,000 surplus during the year, after paying 9 per cent. in dividends. London was the principal seller of St. Paul, but its net loss was only ⅝. Manhattan was marked up to 102¾, reacted to 101½, and closed at 102, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Its strength was said to be due to manipulation for possible effect on Western Union and other Gould properties. The Granger stocks lost material fractions, and the international specialties were also lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rate was 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations, 60 to 90 days' indorsements and four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months, single names, and names of good calibre but less well known, 7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $83,890,889; balances, $4,498,558; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $590,818.

Money on call in London, ½@1½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅝@1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firmer. Nominal rates were advanced ½c to $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87⅞@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅜@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾@5.17½ for long and 5.16¼@5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25 premium. Boston—25@30 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling at par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$8,028,195
Imports for same period	4,806,384
Net exports	$3,231,811
Net exports to date, 1895	11,667,118
Net exports to date, 1894	780,377
Net exports to date, 1893	6,463,055

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Ref. pf	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	1
Consolidated Gas	2½
Illinois Steel	5
Lake Shore	⅝
Long Island Traction, all in. paid	1¼
Manhattan	1⅝
Metropolitan Traction	1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	⅝
American Tobacco Company	2¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1
Denver & Rio Grande pf	⅝
Louisville & Nashville	⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis	⅞
National Lead pf	1⅝
Southern Railway pf	1
U. S. Leather pf	1
U. S. Rubber	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds increased slightly in activity, and prices were generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	2
Chicago, St. Louis & New-Orleans 5s	1
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	2½
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1
Iron Mountain 2d	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	1
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi. general	1
Phila. & Read. 2d pf. in. 1st, in. paid	1½
Phila. & Read. 3d pf. in. 1st, in. paid	1½
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	1
Union Pacific col. tr. 6s	2
Western New-York & Penn. 1st	2
Western Union col. tr. 5s	1

DECLINED.

Kansas Pacific con. t. r.	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis 5s	2½

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1925, coupon, declined ¼. The 5s advanced ¼, for both registered and coupon. The sales were $7,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 110@110⅛; $16,000 5s, coupon, at 113@113⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	....	96
4s, r., 1907	108	109
4s, c., 1907	108½	110¼
4s, r., 1925	113	115
4s, c., 1925	114	116
5s, r., 1904	111¼	112
5s, c., 1904	113	115½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 98.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	230
Central National	116
Fourth National	180
Greenwich	177
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Manhattan	201
Merchants'	132½
Metropolis	415
New-Amsterdam	180
New-York	230
New-York County	580
Ninth National	116
Park	272
Republic	145
Second National	310
Shoe & Leather	192½
Southern National	80
State of New-York	108
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There were sales of 15 shares of Western National at 110, and 160 shares at 111.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	16	16	16	16	16	17	100
*American Sugar Refineries	102⅝	104	102⅝	103	102⅞	103⅛	86,805
*American Sugar Refs. pf	98	98	98	98	96⅝	98	625
American Tobacco	78	78	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	26,620
American Tobacco pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	90½	103	10
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½	1,045
Baltimore & Ohio	40	40	30	30	38	80	400
Canada Southern	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½	49	210
Central Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	15½	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15	15	14⅜	15	1,130
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	98	98	98	98	95	100	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64⅞	64⅞	64½	64½	64⅜	64¾	2,280
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	75⅞	75⅞	74¼	74½	74⅜	74½	4,970
Chicago & Northwestern	98⅝	98⅝	98	98	97⅞	98⅛	540
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	69¼	69¼	68¾	68½	68½	68⅝	12,020
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	126⅜	126⅞	126¼	126¼	126	126½	92
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66⅜	66⅜	65½	65½	65½	65⅝	3,330
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	34⅜	35⅞	34⅜	35½	34½	35½	200
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3¼	3¼	3	3	3	3½	200
Columbus & Hocking Coal	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1	2	300
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	200
Consolidated Gas Company	146	146⅞	146	146½	145	147	225
Delaware & Hudson	125	126	125	125	125¼	....	105
Delaware, Lack. & Western	160½	160¼	159	159	160	162½	80
Denver & Rio Grande pf	44	44	43½	43½	43½	43⅝	400
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7	7	7	7	7	7½	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18	19¼	15½	15½	15½	15⅝	1,455
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	92	92	92	92	92	95	283
General Electric	26	26⅝	25⅞	26¼	26	26⅜	9,150
Illinois Steel Company	62	62	62	62	58	65	105
Iowa Central pf	28	28	28	28	27	20	100
Laclede Gas	20	20	20	20	20	20½	100
Lake Erie & Western	20	20	20	20	19	19¾	10
Lake Erie & Western pf	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾	70¼	71½	45
Lake Shore	144	144	143¾	143¾	141½	143½	228
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	19	20	19	19½	19	19½	1,000
Louisville & Nashville	44¾	45	44⅜	44½	44⅜	44½	2,780
Manhattan Consolidated	100⅝	102¼	100½	102	102	102½	10,790
*Metropolitan Traction	104	104½	104	104¼	103	104⅜	1,602
Mexican Central	9	9	9	9	9	10	100
Minn. & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	18¾	19¼	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25¼	25¼	25	25	24⅝	25¼	320
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	25	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24⅝	2,310
*National Lead Company	24	24	24	24	23½	25	110
*National Lead Company pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	83	86	165
New-England	46	46	46	46	45	47	100
New-Jersey Central	90½	106	99	99	98½	90½	1,720
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	182	182	180¾	180½	180	181¾	250
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	15	15	15	15	14½	15	10
New-York, Sus. & Western	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	50
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	25¼	25¼	25	25½	25	25½	1,280
Northern Pacific pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	161
Ontario Mining	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	10	11½	20
Ontario & Western	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅝	650
Pacific Mail	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26	600
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8	8	8	8	6	8	5
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	7,700
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	52	53½	52	53½	52	53	26
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154½	154½	154½	154½	152	155	4
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5½	5	5½	4¾	5¼	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10½	11½	2
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	85	85	85	85	90	15
St. Paul & Omaha	36	36	36	36	35½	37	100
Southern Pacific	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	19½	20½	472
Southern Railway	9	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8¾	500
Southern Railway pf	27¼	27½	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	27	567
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	27	620
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	100
Union Pacific	3¾	4¼	3¾	4	3½	4	58
Union Pacific, t. r.	5⅛	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅝	350
U. S. Cordage	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	21	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼	38	42	5
United States Express	98	98	98	98	94	94½	163
*United States Leather	62½	62½	61½	61½	61¾	62	988
*United States Leather pf	27⅜	27⅜	26½	26½	26	27	305
United States Rubber	16½	16¾	16	16	16	16½	300
Wabash pf	97	97	97	97	95	100	123
Wells-Fargo Express	82⅝	82⅞	82½	82⅝	82½	82⅝	5,619
Western Union Telegraph	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	11	11½	2,165
Wheeling & Lake Erie	36	36	36	36	35½	37½	85
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Total sales 148,748

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	....	....	100
Kingston & Pembroke	.20	.20	.20	.20	....	....	100
Standard	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	....	....	200
Total sales							400

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
8,000 68
2,000 69

Atch, Top & S Fé 4s
Trust Co Certfs
5,000 73
9,000 ..... 72¾
6,000 73
6,000 ..... 73¼
1,000 ..... 73½

Atch, Top & S Fé 2d
3-4s, Class A,
Trust Co Certfs
1st installment Paid
12,000 ..... 22⅞
20,000 23
10,000 ..... 22⅞
4,000 113

Brooklyn Elev 1st
7,000 100

Bklyn W. & W Co 5s
3,000 90

Canada So 1st Gtd
5,000s3 ..... 106½
20,000s3 106
5,000 106
5,000 ..... 106¾

Central N J G M 5s
5,000 ..... 114½
5,000 ..... 114⅝
7,000 ..... 114¼

Ches & O Gen 4½s
10,000s10F 74
6,000s15F 74

Ches & O R & A Div
1st Cons 4s
3,000 ..... 94½

Chic, Buri & Quincy
Iowa Div 4s
3,000 ..... 98¼

Chi & East Ill Gen 5s
1,000 100

Chicago & Erie 1st
1,000 108

Chi, Junc & Union
Stock Yards Co 5s
4,000 108

Chi & Northwestern
S F Deb 5s, 1933
2,000 ..... 108½

Chi & Northwestern
Registrd Gold 7s
3,000s3 ..... 117½

Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
36,000 102
2,000c 102
12,000 102
10,000 ..... 102¼
Registered
10,000 101

Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
27,000 93

Chi, St L & N O 5s
6,000 116

Col, H Val & Tol 5s
2,000 85
1,000 80
2,000 ..... 85½
1,000 88
1,000 88
2,000 ..... 88½

Colorado Midl 4s
Trust Co Certfs
7,000 21
13,000 ..... 21½
1,000 22
Total sales .....

Clev, C, Chi & St L
St Louis Div 4s
5,000 ..... 92⅞

Cin & Springfield 1st
Gtd by Lake Shore
1,000 112

Den & Rio Gde 4s
6,000 ..... 87⅛
500 88

East, Tenn, Va & Ga
Cons Gold 6s
4,000 105

Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 100

Erie Cons Gold 7s
3,000 137

Fort W'th & D C 1st
5,000 65
Trust Co Certfs
6,000 65

Han & St Jo Cons
3,000 117

H & Tex Cen 1st 5s
1,000 108

H & Tex Cen G 1st 4s
1,000 69

Kansas Pacific 6s
Denver Division
Assented
2,000 107

Kan Pac 1st Cons
Trust Co Certfs
1,000 72
6,000 70

Laclede Gas L Co of
St Louis 5s
1,000 ..... 94½

Lehigh & W B Con
Assented
12,000 105

Lex Ave & Pav F 1st
1,000 ..... 111⅛
5,000 111
19,000 ..... 111½
2,000 ..... 111½
3,000 ..... 111½
5,000 ..... 111¾
2,000 ..... 111¼

Le & Mo River 2d
1,000 100

Lo & Nashville Cons
6,000 ..... 108¾

Lo, N A & Chi G M
6,000 ..... 67⅛
9,000 68

Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 74¼

Mil & St Paul 1st
Chi & Pac Wn 5s
1,000 ..... 110¼

Dakota & Gt So 5s
4,000 ..... 105½
I & D Ext
1,000 126

Southern Minn Div
2,000 ..... 114½
1,000 ..... 114¾
Wis & Minn Div
1,000 ..... 107⅜
3,000 108

Minn & St L Con 5s
10,000 98
13,000 97
12,000 ..... 96½

Mo, K & Texas 4s
2,000 ..... 82⅞
12,000 83

Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
1,000 59
8,000 ..... 58⅜
2,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 58¾
7,000 58
4,000 ..... 57⅜

Mo, Kan & East 1st
4,000 88

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
5,000 ..... 65½

Morris & E Con Gtd
4,000 140

Nash, C & St L Con
1,000 101

N Y Central 1st Coup
5,000c 119¼

N Y Central Deb 5s
2,000 ..... 107¼

N Y, Chi & St L 4s
9,000 ..... 103¼

N Y, N H & H 4s
Cons Deb Ctfs
1,000 ..... 135¾

N Y, Ontario & Wn
Refunding 4s
1,000c 89
1,000c 89¼

Nor Pac Col Tst Nts
10,000 77

Oregon Short Line 6s
Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ..... 104¼
2,000 ..... 104⅜
2,000 ..... 74½

Rio Grande West 1st
2,000 ..... 74½

Peoria & Eastern 1st
1,000 80

Phila & Reading
1st Pref Inc
Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
15,000 ..... 28⅝
10,000 ..... 28¾
15,000 ..... 28⅞
40,000 28
25,000 ..... 28¼
5,000 ..... 28⅜
10,000 ..... 28¼
10,000 ..... 28¼
10,000 ..... 28⅜
10,000 ..... 28⅝

2d Pref Inc
10,000 11

2d Pref Inc
Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
13,000 ..... 15½
5,000 ..... 15¾
50,000 15
5,000 ..... 15¼
5,000 ..... 15⅝
15,000 ..... 15¼
12,000 ..... 15⅜
38,000 16
5,000 ..... 16⅛
5,000 ..... 16½

3d Pref Inc
Trust Co Certfs
1st Installment Paid
1,000 ..... 12⅞
10,000 ..... 12⅝
1,000 ..... 12¾
12,000 ..... 13¼
25,000 ..... 13⅛
5,000 ..... 13⅜
16,000 ..... 13½
16,000 74

Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ..... 75⅝
5,000 ..... 75¾
5,000 ..... 75⅞
2,000 ..... 75⅝
8,000 ..... 75⅞
4,000 ..... 75¾
5,000 ..... 75⅞
5,000 ..... 75¾
60,000 76
22,000 ..... 76⅛
2,000 76

Tr Co Ctfs Unstmpd
3,000 ..... 88⅝

Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
10,000 ..... ½
20,000 ..... ½

Pittsbg & Wn 1st 4s
Rich & Danv Equip
5,000s2OF 98½

St L & Iron Mt 2d
10,000 101

St L Southwestn 1st
2,000 72
10,000 ..... 71½

St L, Van & T H 2d
Guaranteed
1,000 ..... 105½
5,000 ..... 116¼
1,000 ..... 116¾

San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000 55
4,000 ..... 55½
8,000 56

South Pac of Cal 5s
Consolidated
10,000 ..... 91⅝
So Pac, N Mex 1st
8,000 103
5,000 ..... 103¼

Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 98

Texas & N O 1st
Sabine Div
1,000 ..... 107½

Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000 85
1,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85⅜

Texas & Pac 2d Inc
1,000 ..... 19½
10,000 ..... 19¾
10,000 ..... 19½

Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
3,000 106

Un Pac Col Tr 6s
2,000 95

Union Pac 6s, 1896
1,000 101

U P, Den & Gulf 1st
5,000 ..... 34½
4,000 34

U S Cordage Co 1st
Trust Receipts
13,000 30

Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 104

Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
3,000 75

West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000 ..... 104⅜

Wn U Tel 5s
12,000 ..... 96½

Wn U Tel 5s
4,000 ..... 106½

Total sales $1,331,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	146	150
Alb. & Sus	170	180
Alton & T. H.	56	59
American Coal	105	120
American Cotton Oil pf	63	65
American Express	110	112
Ann Arbor	9	10
Ann Arbor pf	23	26
American T. & C.	93	98
*A., T. & S. F. pf, when issued	21½	23
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
*Bay State Gas	20	23
B. & Southern Illinois pf	....	140
Boston Air Line pf	104	106
Brunswick Company	⅝	1
Buffalo, R. & P.	10½	20
Buff., R. & P. pf	....	55
Canadian Pacific	53⅛	55
Cedar F. & M.	....	10
Chicago & Alton	153	159
Chi. & E. Illinois	41¾	44
C. & N. W. pf.	144	146
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	95
Cleveland, L. & W. pf.	48	52
Cleve. & Pitts.	5	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26	27
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	....	100
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	55	65
Commercial Cable	130	....
Consolidated Coal	20	24
Denver & R. G.	12½	13½
D. M. Fl. D. pf	45	55
*D., S. S. & A.	5	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	12
Erie Tel. & Tel.	59½	61
Evansville & Terre Haute	25	30
Ev. & T. H. pf.	45½	55
Great Northern pf	110	114
Homestake	28	....
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	94	98½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Iowa Central	7⅛	8¼
K. & D. M.	2	4
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	....
King & Pem.	8	10
Laclede Gas pf.	78	80
Long Island	81½	85
L., N. A. & C.	9¼	9⅝
L., N. A. & C. pf.	18	19

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	102⅜	104	102⅜	102	18,070
Am. Tobacco	77⅞	77⅞	75⅝	75⅝	13,540
A., T. & S. F.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	10
Chicago Gas	64⅝	64⅝	64¼	64¼	870
C., R. I. & P.	66⅝	66⅝	65½	65⅝	1,080
Ch., B. & Q.	75¼	75¼	74⅜	74⅜	8,540
C., M. & St. P.	69⅝	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	9,420
Ch. & N. W.	98½	98½	98½	98½	20
Cent. of N. J.	100	100	100	100	10
Dist. & C. F.	18	18¼	15⅝	15⅝	240
Gen. Electric	26¼	26⅞	25⅝	26	560
Louis. & N.	44¼	45	44¼	44½	1,060
Manhattan	101	102¼	101	101⅝	820
Mo. Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24¼	870
North Amer.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	20
Phil. & Rdg.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	1,340
Southern pf.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	100
Tenn., C. & I.	27	27	27	27	90
U. S. Lth. pf.	62⅝	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	120
Wabash pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	160
West. Union	82⅝	82⅝	82	82½	2,230
Total sales					61,940

Boston Stock Exchange.

Bonds.

First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Amount.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfts	23	23	23	23	$10,000
M., K. & T. 4s	83¼	83¼	82½	82½	7,000
Phil. & Rdg. def. inc.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	15,000
Total sales					$32,000

Mining Stocks.

First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Amount.
Anaconda .60	.60	.60	.60	1,000	$600
Crocsus .04	.04	.04	.04	1,000	40
G'ld'n Fl'ce 1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1,000	1,700
Leadville .12	.12	.12	.12	1,000	120
Total sales					2,460

Bonds.

First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Amount.
Col. Mid. 4s	21¾	22	21¾	22	$9,000
Phil. & Rdg. 1st pf. inc.	28¼	28¼	28	28	14,000
Phil. & Rdg. 2d pf. inc.	15¼	15¼	15	15	12,000
Total sales					$37,000

Mining Stocks.

First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Amount.
Pharmacist .17	.17	.17	.17	1,000	$170
Portland 1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200	370
Victor 5.25	5.37½	5.25	5.37½	600	3,150
Total sales					5,900

Wheat.

First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	Amount.
Map option 63½	63⅝	62¾	62½	879,000	$557,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	9½	....
American Bank Note	41	43½
American Grocery 1st pf	....	55
American Surety Company	212	216½
American Typefounders'	3¼	4¼
American Typefounders' pf	20	23
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106½	108½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	....	178
Bank of America	300	....
Barney & Smith Car	12	19
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	....	12
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	130	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	196
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	165	168
Brooklyn Elevated	15	17
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98½	100¼
Brooklyn Traction	7½	9½
Brooklyn Traction pf	45½	51½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	104½	106½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	76½	77¾
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	78
Celluloid Company stock	....	67
Central & South American Tel	120	124
Central Cross-Town	190	....
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1010	1025
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	....	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	....	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	....	42
Commercial Cable Co. stock	146	....
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	73	79
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	101	....
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp Shipyard stock	55	65
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	165	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	....	100
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	100	102½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	....	350
Ensley Land Company	....	¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	190½	190½
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	772	....
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	....
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf	123	....
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	112	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	58½	64½
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66½	72
Fort Wayne Gas stock	73	76
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	84½	87½
Fourth National Bank	190½	....
Gallatin National Bank	300	315
Garfield National Bank	450	....
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103¼	106¼
Grand Rapids Gas stock	48	51
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	83	88½
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	98	100
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	98
H. B. Claflin Co.	94	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	70	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	96	....
Herring-Hall-Marvin	88	....
†Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	18½	20½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000, SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street.

Central National 822 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1895:

Premiums on marine risks from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895	$2,622,872.42
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1895	1,027,151.41
Total marine premiums	$3,650,028.88
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1895, to 31st December, 1895.	$2,540,748.83
Losses paid during the same period	$1,218,407.55
Returns of premiums and expenses	$603,415.82

The company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and City of New-York stock: City banks and other stocks.	$8,059,105.00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	1,216,500.00
Real estate and claims due the company, estimated at	1,000,004.90
Premium notes and bills receivable	896,431.88
Cash in bank	202,518.33
Amount	$11,374,560.11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1890 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the fourth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1895, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the fifth of May next.

By order of the board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

W. H. H. Moore,	Charles H. Marshall,
A. A. Raven,	Charles D. Leverich,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Edward Floyd-Jones,
James Low,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Lawrence Turnure,
William Degroot,	Waldron P. Brown,
William H. Webb,	Anson W. Hard,
Horace Gray,	Isaac Bell,
Christian de Thomsen,	Joseph Agostini,
Charles P. Burdett,	Vernon H. Brown,
Henry E. Hawley,	Leander N. Lovell,
William E. Dodge,	Everett Frazar,
George Bliss,	William B. Boulton,
John L. Riker,	George W. Quintard,
C. A. Hand,	Paul L. Thebaud,
John D. Hewlett,	John B. Woodward,
Josiah Minturn,	George Coppell.
N. Denton Smith,	

W. H. H. MOORE, President,
A. A. RAVEN, Vice President,
F. A. PARSONS, Second Vice President.

To the Bondholders
OF THE
Louisville, St. Louis and Texas
RAILWAY COMPANY:

By agreement between the representatives of all mortgage interests in the above property, the undersigned have been appointed a committee to prepare and carry through a plan of reorganization.

Such a plan and an agreement to carry the same into effect has been prepared, and can be obtained from the Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William St., New-York, or the Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky.

All holders of bonds and certificates for bonds heretofore deposited must deposit their bonds and exchange their certificates on or before the 31st day of January, 1896, after which date they will only be received subject to such assessments and conditions as such committee may determine.

John J. McCook,
Charles B. Van Nostrand,
Harry Welssinger,
Oscar Fenley,
Reorganization Committee.
John L. Nisbet, Sec., 40 Wall St., New-York.
January 20, 1896.

New-York, January 10, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Bondholders' Agreement, dated March 20th, 1895, have accepted for the holders of Bonds deposited with it under said Agreement, the provision offered to the Consolidated Six Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Company, in the Plan of Reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company, dated October 15th, 1895; and have agreed to become parties thereto and accept the same, subject to the ratification and approval of a majority in interest of the holders of certificates issued under said Agreement, who shall be present or represented at a general meeting; and that a meeting of such certificate holders will be held at Room 54, 7th floor, Equitable Building, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1896, AT 12 o'clock M. of that day, to obtain such ratification and approval.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel, 36 Wall St.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY:

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 1, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

The St. Joseph and Grand Island R. R. Company.

First mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of (3) three per cent.

New-York, January 11, 1896.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

Dividends.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
511 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1896.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held at Durham, N. C., on the 21st inst., declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the stock of the company out of the net profits of the business for six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, payable to stockholders on and after this date.

Checks will be mailed.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year, viz.:

JULIAN S. CARR, President,
SAMUEL H. AUSTIN, Jr., Vice President,
JOHN A. McDOWELL, Treasurer,
JACOB M. DUNCAN, Secretary,
MARCELLUS E. McDOWELL, Assistant Treasurer,
PERCIVAL S. HILL, Assistant Secretary,
J. A. McDOWELL, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

THE COLORADO FUEL & IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Jan. 14, 1896.

The Board of Directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the company for the six months ending June 30, 1894. Such dividend to be payable Feb. 20, 1896, to the stockholders of record Feb. 1, 1896.

The stock transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1 to Feb. 20, inclusive.

JOHN L. JEROME, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mortgage Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, Saturday, January 25, 1896, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the paying of the quarterly interest thereon, due February 1, 1896, and will open February 1, 1896, at 10 A. M.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1896.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1, 1896.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent, upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 12, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the general offices of the Company in the City of Toledo, Lucas County, State of Ohio, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors of the Company and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will close Jan. 24 at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen Feb. 12.

JAMES M. HAM, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW-York, 4 Irving Place, January 8th, 1895.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 11th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1896. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1896, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ORDER OF EXECUTORS,

The following Bonds and Mortgage on property in Whitman County, State of Washington:

Elinor Burch, for $2,000; M. Quesenberry, for $1,200; Jas. Cooper, for $1,250; Robt. L. McCroskey, $1,000; Jno. L. Pearson, for $500; John Dock, $425. (891)

Surrogate Notices.

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO y Urrutia, also JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-law6mF

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of November, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix. GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City. n8-law6mF

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-law6mF

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. BENJAMIN FOX, Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-law6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-law6mF

CONNER, ELIZA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Eliza S. Conner, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles F. MacLean, Esquire, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of August, 1895. ANN E. WATSON, Executrix, &c. au18-law6mF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next. —Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s30-law6mF

Surrogate Notices.

SCHABBEHAR, AUGUST R.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to FREDERICK W. SCHABBEHAR, William Stuve, Annie Reipschlager, William Schabbehar, Fredericka Erdbrinck, Frederick Schabbehar, William H. Berkemeyer, Amelia J. Berkemeyer, Bertha Trow, send greeting:

Whereas, Annie Reipschlager of the City of New-York and Charles Berkemeyer of the City of Brooklyn have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1891, and another instrument in writing, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AUGUST R. SCHABBEHAR, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioners, 31 Chambers Street, New-York City. ja24-law6wF&mh5*

LYMAN, MARGARET S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET S. LYMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, care of Thornton, Earle & Kiendl, No. 106 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of February next.—Dated New-York, the first day of August, 1895. CHAS. H. LYMAN, Administrator. THORNTON, EARLE & KIENDL, Att'ys for Admin., 106 Fulton St., N. Y. City. au2-law6mF

EHRLER, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK EHRLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1895. AUGUSTA EHRLER, Administratrix. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 51 Chambers St., New-York City. jy26-law6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1895. ANNA LILLA LYON, JOHN G. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-law6mF

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-law6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. s1-law6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of Man & Mann, No. 66 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September, 1895. KATE NORTON WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MANN, Attys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. s20-law6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBECH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-law6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-law6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 159 West 15th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n29-law6mF

FISHER, FRANK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frank L. Fisher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 359 Columbus Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JESSE C. BENNETT, Executor. DAVID LEVENTRITT, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City.. au30-law6mF

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1895.—Present, Hon. Geo. C. Barrett, Justice.

In the matter of the petition of the Trustees of "S. M. BIXBY AND COMPANY," a corporation, for a voluntary dissolution.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Samuel M. Bixby, Theodore W. Rich, Willard G. Bixby, Clark B. Traphagen, and Winthrop R. Tillotson, a majority of the Trustees of the said "S. M. Bixby and Company," a domestic corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, and the schedules thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 30th day of October, 1895, with due proof of service of said petition and schedules upon the Attorney General of the State of New-York; and on reading and filing the annexed notice of presentment, together with due proof of service thereof and of the proposed order hereto annexed on the said Attorney General; and on all the papers and proceedings herein; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said corporation is insolvent, and that a dissolution thereof would be beneficial to the interests of its stockholders;

Now, on motion of Messrs. Gould & Wilkie, attorneys for the petitioners, and no one appearing to oppose, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of February, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week for the three weeks immediately preceding said 12th day of February, 1896, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published at Albany, New-York, and in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, being newspapers in the City and County of New-York; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be served upon each of the persons specified in the schedules annexed to the petition upon which this order is granted as a creditor or stockholder of the corporation, or as a person to whom an engagement of the corporation is to be performed other than the person whose residence is stated to be unknown or to be without the United States, either personally, at least twenty days before the said 12th day of February, 1896, or by depositing a copy of the order at least forty days before the said 12th day of February, 1896, in the Post Office, or a branch or a letter box thereof, inclosed in a postpaid wrapper, addressed to the person to be served at his residence as stated in the schedules.

Enter. GEO. C. BARRETT, J. S. C.
ja17-law8wF&f7

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO EXPLORE THE ANTARCTIC

Great Preparations Making for an Expedition to the South.

From The London Times.

Some little time ago we announced that a syndicate had been formed in London to send out a whale and seal fishing expedition to the Antarctic, and that a small party of scientific men would be taken out and landed at Cape Adare, whence they would endeavor to reach the South Magnetic pole. We also mentioned that the latter party would be accompanied by Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, who was desirous of forming a committee, and who had reason to hope the £5,000 necessary for fitting out the scientific expedition would be obtained without much difficulty.

We have now received from Mr. T. Gilbert Bowick, Chairman of the Executive Committee, who writes from the headquarters of the Royal London Yacht Club, an appeal for subscriptions toward the sum referred to above. Mr. Bowick says:

"The expedition will consist of English trained scientists, and will be equipped with the necessary huts, dogs, sledges, ski, &c. They will remain one year in South Victoria Land. The following is a general plan of the proposed investigations: 1. A land party will work toward the south magnetic pole, there to make magnetical observations. 2. The coast line of the open bay will be surveyed; fjords and bays explored and sounded. 3. Zoological, botanical, mineralogical, and geological collections will be made. 4. Dredging. 5. Barometrical, thermometrical, meteorological, and pendulum observations. 6. Air and water current observations.

"The scientific party will comprise twelve specialists, who will be selected by the council. Already applications are pouring in from all parts of the United Kingdom. The party is expected to leave on Sept. 1 next. After calling at Melbourne they will sail direct to Cape Adare, which, under favorable circumstances, should be reached in about fourteen days. There they will be landed, with their outfit and instruments, and remain for one year. Provisions for a considerably longer period will, however, be taken ashore. After landing the scientific members of the expedition on or about Nov. 20 at Cape Adare, the commercial party will devote themselves to securing the black whale, blue whale, and seals, which are extremely plentiful. They will leave South Victoria Land for Melbourne about the middle of February with a cargo for Melbourne. After discharging, they will drop down to the neighborhood of the Campbell Islands for fur seals and black and sperm whales. At least three trips should be made by Dec. 15, when the expedition will again be ready to leave Melbourne for Cape Adare.

"On arrival at South Victoria Land they will operate for whales and seals for a month, take on board the scientific party, with their collections and effects, and arrive in Melbourne by the middle of February, 1897. Already a considerable amount has been promised for the purposes of the scientific expedition, and it is important that the balance required should be subscribed forthwith to enable arrangements to be completed immediately. All interested in the advancement of antarctic researches are invited to forward their subscriptions as early as possible."

Maryland Bankers to Organize.

From The Baltimore American.

As a result of discussion inaugurated at the dinner recently given by the cashiers of the Baltimore Clearing House banks to the Presidents, a circular has been addressed to financial institutions of the city and State looking to the formation of an association of bankers in this State. The circular is signed by a committee appointed at the dinner. The members of the committee are J. Thomas Smith, cashier National Bank of Baltimore; Enoch Pratt, President National Farmers and Planters' Bank; E. J. Penniman, cashier First National Bank; W. T. Dixon, President National Exchange Bank, and Lawrence B. Kemp, cashier Commercial and Farmers' National Bank. Each bank is asked if it favors the formation of an association, and if it would enter. In advocacy of the formation of a Maryland association, it is urged that such organizations flourish in nearly all the States of the Union. The bankers of this city, in the absence of an organization, are but slightly acquainted with one another, and outside of the city the bank men are almost strangers. It is proposed that State, national, and private banks and all other financial institutions shall be admitted to the association.

When Boston Fenced In Its Frog Pond.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Boston Sixty Years Ago" furnished a subject with which Mrs. Mary A. Livermore interested the Bostonians Club on Tuesday evening. This famous woman is a capital storyteller, and she has no lack of material from which to choose when in a reminiscent vein. Her home was on Salem Street, near the corner of Bennet Street—the court end of Boston. The Common pond was a real frog pond, surrounded by a fence too high for the children to climb over and too low to crawl under. There were no houses beyond the spot where the New-England Conservatory of music now stands. Mrs. Livermore's earliest recollection of an important event is the visit of Lafayette, when the roads between Boston and Worcester were gayly decorated and all the children in town dressed up in honor of the event. She told also about "Daddy Winslow," a sexton of the Baptist Church, and Constable Reed, who were veritable "bogey men." In those days the Puritanical laws were strictly kept, and once when she was reading "Robinson Crusoe" on a Sunday the book was thrust into the fire and she was soundly lectured.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 25 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM), for Europe, per steamship Servia, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, also Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Ferries.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Haiti, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Columbia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., and Costa Rica, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia") at 2 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New Orleans; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, from San Francisco, close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM. For freight and passage apply to Swayne & Hoyt, agents. Mails for steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM.

*Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM	Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM	saale, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM	Aller, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar,

THE NEW REVENUE CUTTER

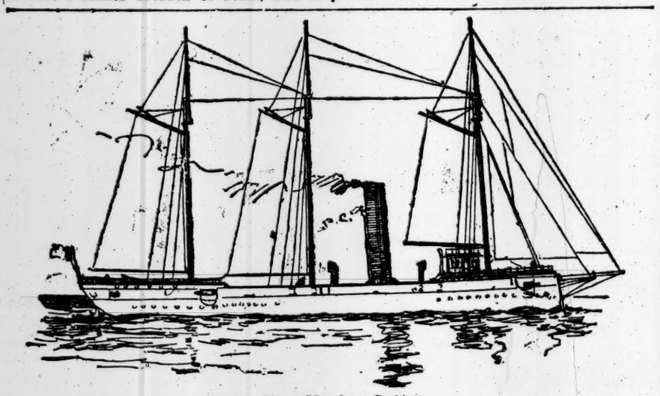
Proposed by a Bill in Congress for the New-York Station.

A MAGNIFICENT VESSEL DESIGNED

The Ship to be a Three-Masted Steel Screw Steamer, With all the Modern Appliances Provided.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—As soon as the Congress shall approve the bill to construct station, Capt. Shoemaker of the Revenue Marine Bureau will be ready with the plans for bidders who desire to build this new and greatly needed vessel. Secretary Carlisle, in his report, describes fully and earnestly the condition of helplessness in which the New-York station has been put by the withdrawal of the Grant, to be sent to the Pacific, thus depriving New-York of a cutter that can take and keep the sea, and thus properly look out for the public interests in the greatest port of the country.

With the $250,000 asked for to provide the new cutter, it is intended to build a ship of which the service and the city will be proud. The vessel will be a steel, three-masted screw steamer, 219 feet in length over all, 200 feet between perpendiculars, 33 feet 4 inches breadth of beam, and 17



The New Marine Cutter,
Which It Is Proposed to Build for Active Service in New-York.

feet 10¼ inches depth of hold. The displacement to mean draft of 14 feet will be 1,280 tons. The ship will be somewhat larger than the gunboats Castine and Machias.

The material will have to be of the best, and subject to tests prescribed by the Revenue Marine Bureau. The stem and stern are to be of manganese bronze. All the arrangements are to be made according to the best experience of the bureau, which has learned many things since the work of rebuilding the cutters began a few years ago. Sponsons will be provided for six-pounder guns, which will be a part of the armament of the cutter. The steering apparatus will be operated by steam. The cabin, officers' quarters, and the spaces to be occupied by the men will be thoroughly and neatly finished.

The hull is to be sheathed with copper above the mean load line, and all the fittings are to be of the most modern description, and to be put in to the satisfaction of the officers of the Treasury in charge of construction.

The main engine will be of the vertical, inverted-cylinder, direct-acting, triple-expansion type, having one high-pressure cylinder 25 inches, one intermediate cylinder 37½ inches, and one low-pressure cylinder 56¾ inches in diameter, the stroke of all pistons being 30 inches. The collective indicated horse-power of propelling, air-pump, and circulating pump engines will be 2,000 when the main engine is making about 160 revolutions per minute. The high-pressure cylinder will be forward, and the low-pressure cylinder aft. The main valves will be of the piston type for the high-pressure cylinder, and of the double-ported slide type for the intermediate and low-pressure cylinders; all will be worked by Stephenson link motions, with double-bar links. Each main piston will have one piston rod, with a crosshead working on a slipper guide. The framing of the engine will consist of three wrought-steel front columns, and short castiron columns at the back resting on the main condenser, which will form a part of the framing. The engine bedplate will be of castiron, supported on a wrought-steel foundation built up from the frames of the vessel. The crank, line, and propeller shafts will be forged of mild open-hearth steel, and will be solid. The piston rods, connecting rods, and working parts generally will be forged of mild open-hearth steel.

The main condenser will have a cooling surface of about 3,000 square feet, measured on the outside of the tubes, the water passing through the tubes. There will be one independent vertical, single-acting, twin air pump, worked by two steam cylinders. The main circulating pump will be independent and of the centrifugal type. The propeller will be right-handed and of manganese bronze, with detachable blades.

There will be four single-ended steel boilers of the horizontal return-fire tube type, all constructed for a working pressure of 160 pounds per square inch. The boilers will be placed in a separate water-tight compartment. They have one fireroom. Each boiler will have two corrugated furnaces of 3 feet 6 inches internal diameter. The total heating surface will be about 5,200 square feet, measured on the outer surfaces of the tubes, and the total grate surface about 168. The boilers will be 11 feet 6 inches outside diameter, and 10 feet long over all. There will be a main boiler feed pump of the vertical duplex type in the fireroom. There will be, in addition, auxiliary feed, bilge, fire, and other pumps.

There will be one double smokestack. The forced draft will be of the closed fireroom system, and will consist of two blowers, which will discharge into the fireroom. Means will be provided for slicing the fires when under forced draft without opening the furnace doors. There will also be provision for regulating the supply of air to each furnace. There will be one hydro-pneumatic ash ejector. There will be an approved steam reversing gear, an electric light plant, distilling and evaporating apparatus complete, and such other auxiliary or supplementary machinery, tools, instruments, and apparatus necessary to make the system complete in every detail.

FOR NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

Favorable Report on a Measure Ordering New Ships Built.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the Senate this morning Mr. McMillan made a favorable report on the bill providing for additional revenue cutters. There are to be two for the great lakes, two for the Pacific coast, and one each for the Gulf and New-York. A similar report was also made on the bill authorizing the construction of a light-house tender for the Florida coast.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning reported a substitute for the bill referred to it having for its purpose the promotion of the efficiency of the revenue marine. The substitute reported by the committee has the sanction of the Treasury Department. It provides for the appointment of an examining board; the requirement of such officers as may be reported to be permanently incapacitated on a retired waiting-orders list, out of the line of promotion, with three-fourths duty pay, the vacancies thus created to be filled by promotion in the order of seniority.

No commissioned officer shall be retired from active service who shall not have served as such officer for ten years, unless he shall have incurred disabilities due to exposure in the line of duty. After thirty years of service a commissioned officer may be retired on his own application, and when he shall have reached the age of sixty-four years he is to be retired by order of the President.

Another section provides that there shall be allowed each commissioned officer 5 per cent. of his current yearly pay for each five years of service, but in no case is this allowance to exceed a total of 25 per cent.

Shea Case to be Heard Tuesday.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Justice Mayham of the Supreme Court will hear the "Bat" Shea case Tuesday at Schoharie.

WISCONSIN AND HER CANDIDATES

Men for Whom the Republicans of the State Are Willing to Vote for President Next Fall.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 23.—The call for the Republican State Convention, to be held in Milwaukee on March 18, has been issued. The gathering will consist of nearly 700 delegates, the largest convention in the history of the party in Wisconsin.

There is some feeling over the attitude of the sister States of Iowa and Minnesota. In 1884 Wisconsin sent a solid delegation pledged to Gen. Lucius Fairchild, and asked Iowa and Minnesota for help in his behalf in the convention. Both refused. In 1888 the delegation, headed by Senator John C. Spooner, was instructed for Gen. Jerry M. Rusk, the intrepid farmer statesman, and again Wisconsin called on Minnesota and Iowa for succor. Again they turned the cold shoulder. Now both States have very earnest candidates of their own in Senator W. B. Allison and Senator C. K. Davis, and are pleading strenuously with Wisconsin for votes. The leading Republican newspapers and politicians think, under the circumstances, that these pleadings are in such bad taste as to be almost insulting, and are freely saying so.

Wisconsin will give no votes to either unless, of course, a time should come when her strength would make the nomination. The State is not overwhelmingly for any of the leading candidates. Apparently McKinley is the strongest. He has been through the State and has many personal friends in it who are very talkative—noisy, as they might say in Boston. Harrison is perhaps the next strongest, with Reed a close third. Gov. Morton is received and discussed with kindness. His candidacy provokes no unfriendly comments, which is not the case with the other candidates. The Superior Leader began over three years ago to advocate Mr. Morton for Governor, pointing out that if elected to that high office it would make him the next Republican nominee for President. The prophecies of this far Northwestern paper have thus far come true.

Harrison has a great deal of secret strength. The Spooners are strong Harrison men and always have been. After his nomination at Minneapolis, Harrison urgently requested Senator Spooner to take personal charge of his campaign, saying that he saw a very severe and perhaps unsuccessful struggle ahead. Having had no training in technical and practical politics, Mr. Spooner declined, and so escaped responsibility for the defeat which the Wisconsin member of the National Republican Committee—Henry C. Payne—said was sure to follow Harrison's nomination.

Unquestionably, the next Wisconsin delegation will be instructed for Col. Spooner for President. The leaders here think that neither Reed nor McKinley will be strong enough to control in the convention, in which event Morton or a man much further west—perhaps Harrison—will carry away the prize. Wisconsin, being almost at the end of the alphabetical list of States, has in previous conventions turned the scale, and she does not this year propose to neglect any possible advantage. Hence her delegation will be for Spooner, with Reed, McKinley, Harrison, and Morton coming in about evenly for second choice, and Morton, for third choice, having a good, strong majority.

While Wisconsin this year the tariff is not so much an issue as the finances. It is, as it always has been a solid honest-money State. No one knows how McKinley stands on the currency question, and Reed straddled it. The wide experience of Gov. Morton in financial affairs stands him in great stead in this State, and if he had any workers here he would—after Spooner—get the delegation practically solid.

WILL GREAT BRITAIN OBJECT?

A Revenue Cutter on the Lakes to Have a Torpedo Tube.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A novelty has been introduced on board a revenue cutter under construction at Cleveland, which may engage the attention of the diplomatic authorities of Great Britain.

Some months ago Secretary Carlisle awarded a contract for a vessel for use in the Revenue Marine, and for service on the great lakes. Its station was to be at Milwaukee. A Cleveland firm received the order, and the plans for the ship required, among other things, that it should be armed with three six-pounders, and that a torpedo tube should be placed in the bow. This is the first instance of such a feature being added to a revenue cutter, although England has three ships of that service on the lakes equipped with insignificant weapons. The torpedo tube on the Milwaukee boat is of fifteen inches, and may be fitted with a Whitehead torpedo, of the same type used in the navy. The tube has been cast at the Bethlehem Iron Works, one of the contractors for armor for the navy. The boat may never be equipped with a torpedo, but the equipment would add materially to the influence of the cutter in its regular work. It would, incidentally, render it more valuable as a naval adjunct in time of trouble.

The latter consideration may arouse the British authorities to objection, although such a result is not anticipated. There is still in existence that ancient arrangement made by this country with England about the maintenance of warships on the great lakes. It has been a rule to inquire of Great Britain whether certain ships proposed for the lakes would be regarded as violations of this old-time convention. The treaty has been sufficiently binding to exclude the shipbuilders on the lakes from securing contracts on two occasions for ships of war. A State Department officer said to-day in reference to the subject:

"Any manifest violation of the treaty would very properly lead to objections from Great Britain, the diplomatic authorities of which Government would call our attention to the infraction. We are careful about such things, however, and the equipment proposed for the cutter cannot be regarded, I should say, as a failure on our part to respect out agreement with England."

The Revenue Service is represented in the present Congress by several bills for cutters, and it is expected that the ships will be authorized during the present session, two of them for the lakes and one for the Atlantic coast.

Fordham Property Owners Meet.

A meeting of persons owning property on the east side of Fordham was held last evening at 737 Pelham Avenue for the purpose of forming an association for mutual benefit. The district is one in which there has been much improvement of late, and more is expected in the near future. The property owners wish to unite so as to assist the Commissioner of Street Improvements, Mr. Haffen, in his efforts to develop this portion of the city. Among those present last evening were Arthur J. Connelly, Henry G. Blaich, William H. Coffin, Michael Gent, James Prime, Thomas F. Wheeler, Philip C. Lembacher, Robert L. Leslie, John Anton, Edward McKeown, Charles Genz, Stephen Haughey, and Charles H. Cronin. Resolutions were adopted looking to the securing of permanent headquarters for the association and also for calling a mass meeting of the property owners of the district.

Death of an Aged Indian.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 23.—"Dr." Bull Perry, a full-blooded Indian, residing on the Watuppa Reservation, between this city and New-Bedford, died to-day, age 75. He claimed to be the last of the Narragansetts, but in reality was the last of the tribe that refused to join King Philip in the war against the whites.

J. W. RENO'S TRANSIT PLANS

Appears Before the Special Commissioners and Gives His Ideas—Mr. Fuller Would Question Himself.

The Special Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to take testimony to determine whether a rapid transit railway ought to be built in accordance with the plans of the Rapid Transit Board met again yesterday morning at 256 Broadway.

Lawyer Edmond Kelly informed the Commissioners that he appeared for J. W. Reno, the author of the Reno plan, which is known as the double-deck tunnel plan. Mr. Kelly said he proposed to show by Mr. Reno that it was possible to build an underground road without invading the vaults or endangering the buildings along the route. Mr. Kelly said that he would show that the Reno plan was more commodious and less expensive than the proposed plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

Commissioner Coudert thought it was only with the province of the commission to pass on the plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, and not to listen to the merits of other plans.

Albert B. Boardman, who represents the Rapid Transit Board, said that Mr. Reno was simply present to advocate his system, which had been passed upon and rejected by the Rapid Transit Commissioners.

J. W. Reno was called and examined by Mr. Kelly. He said that it was perfectly feasible to build a double-deck tunnel road which would not interfere with the vaults or endanger any of the buildings along the route. The witness said that by adopting this plan there would be a saving of $27,000,000 to the city, inasmuch as it would not be necessary to invade the vaults or have recourse to undermining.

In reply to Mr. Coudert, the witness said he could build the road for less than $50,000,000, and make a saving of $10,000,000 on the construction of the structure recommended by Mr. Parsons.

J. W. Moulton, an architect of 58 East Thirteenth Street, opposed an underground railway, and said that the air of the tunnel would always be foul and gases would collect. "The speed of trains," said he, "would necessitate that the windows of the trains be always kept closed, and you can imagine what the atmosphere in the cars would be."

Just as the commission had announced an adjournment, Lawson N. Fuller came into the room. He said he appeared for 1,000 taxpayers who were opposed to the proposed underground railway.

"I want to be sworn," said Mr. Fuller, "as I have important testimony to give in regard to this scheme of underground railway."

Mr. Boardman asked Mr. Fuller if he was represented by a lawyer and he replied that he was not.

"I didn't think it was necessary," said Mr. Fuller, "to have a lawyer with me. I can examine myself and answer the questions."

This caused a great laugh. Mr. Boardman objected to this style of procedure, and said that if Mr. Fuller wished to testify, it should be in a proper way.

"Mr. Fuller," said Mr. Boardman, "should have a lawyer to ask him questions, so that we could object to anything which we considered improper."

It was discovered that the stenographer had departed, so that there was nobody to take down Mr. Fuller's views. Mr. Coudert asked Mr. Fuller to appear Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock and bring somebody to ask him questions. An adjournment was taken to that date.

Mr. Coudert, after the adjournment, took the opportunity to tell a story at the expense of Mr. Fuller, who had volunteered to examine himself.

"It reminds me," said Mr. Coudert, "of the case of a man who once rushed into the House of Lords and cried out: 'My Lords, I want to ask myself a question!' 'If you do,' said one of their Lordships, 'you will get a —— fool answer,' but that is not applicable to you, Mr. Fuller."

Mr. Fuller joined in the laughter, and said: "That's one on me."

MR. UHLMANN'S ADDITIONAL CHARTER

Sold One to Bridge the East River for $200,000, and Has Another Left.

President Frederick Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has a charter, which he received in 1892, to build a bridge across the East River from Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, this city. He is trying to secure capital with which to build the bridge.

He received the charter for the Hudson Avenue bridge at the time he obtained the charter for the East River bridge from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, this city, which he has sold to the new commission for $200,000.

In speaking of the new enterprise Mr. Uhlmann, who is in favor of several bridges across the East River, said:

"It was my intention that these bridges, forming Y, should be used not only as highways across the East River, but as a means of furnishing rapid transit between the Eastern and Western Districts of Brooklyn. If the two bridges were connected it would be possible for a passenger to board a train at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, and twelve minutes later land at the Brooklyn City Hall. The idea was not my own. I adopted it after a visit to London. I was stopping at the Royal Hotel, in Blackfriars and, instead of taking a Middlesex tramway when I wanted to go near the Houses of Parliament, I crossed a bridge to the Surry side of the Thames and then recrossed another. That system of triangulation is commonly adopted by Londoners and saves much time. There is no cross-town rapid transit in Brooklyn between the Eastern and Western Districts. If the two new bridges could be joined the two sections would be brought into closer communication."

MR. BURDEN OFFERS $10,000 REWARD

Detectives Foiled, but He Still Hopes to Recover His Stolen Property.

It has been just four weeks since the "second-story" thieves entered the residence of Isaac Townsend Burden, at 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, and stole property worth nearly $60,000. Mr. Burden inserted the following advertisement yesterday:

$10,000 reward for recovery of the property taken from 5 East 26th St., Dec. 27; parties can communicate in confidence with the owner, and no questions asked.

When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the Burden house yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Burden were out of town.

"To the best of my knowledge," said the butler, "Mr. Burden has not got a single clue. A number of letters have come here, but little attention has been paid to them. I believe several detectives from Headquarters are still on the case, and Mr. Burden has his own men working on it also."

MONEY FOR BROOKLYN SCHOOLHOUSES

$750,000 Will Be Obtained—$12,000 Appropriated for Text Books on Alcohol.

Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, President J. E. Swanstrom, and Superintendent Maxwell held a conference yesterday regarding the proposition to have $1,377,000 raised for new school buildings.

Mr. Swanstrom wants seven new school buildings erected, which, he says, are absolutely necessary. He also wants $12,000 with which to purchase text books for the study of the effects of alcohol and narcotics.

After the matter had been fully discussed it was decided to raise $750,000 for new schools and $12,000 for the text books by the sale of bonds.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at Fort Thomas, Ky. Detail: Major Charles W. Miner; Capts. Stephen Baker, Jacob F. Munson, Thomas G. Townsend, George B. Walker, and Bernard A. Byrne, and Lieuts. Zerah W. Torrey, Elmore F. Taggart, William K. Jones, Harry H. Bandholtz, George C. Saffarrans, S. J. Bayard Schinfel, Dwight W. Ryther, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Harold E. Gleason, Sixth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Warren, Mass. Detail: Major Carle A. Woodruff, Second Artillery; Capt. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery; Capt. Paul Clendenin, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Alexander D. Schenck, and Lieuts. Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., Edward H. Catlin, Daniel W. Ketchum, and Clarence E. Lang, Second Artillery; Lieut. Sebree Smith, Second Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. Thomas Sharp, Seventeenth Infantry, fifteen days' extension; Lieut. Francis H. Schoeffel, Ninth Infantry, seven days' extension; Lieut. R. L. Butts, Twenty-first Infantry, seven days; Lieut. C. H. Hunter, First Artillery, one day's extension; Lieut. Richmond McA. Schofield, Fourth Cavalry, one month.

Transfers in the Sixth Cavalry.—Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, Troop E to Troop M; Lieut. August C. Nissen, Troop M to Troop E.

HAVE THE MAYOR'S APPROVAL

Bills to Transfer the Insane to the State's Care and to Pay the Taxes in Arrears by the City.

Mayor Strong yesterday approved the Manhattan State Hospital bill and the act of the Legislature authorizing this city to issue bonds to pay the arrearages of taxes due by the city to the State. The bills were sent back to Albany last night with the Mayor's signature attached to them.

Public hearings were given on both bills. The one entitled "An act to authorize and empower the city of New-York to pay certain taxes now due and in arrears to the State of New-York" met with no opposition, and no one appeared and spoke in its favor.

The act provides that, in accordance with the decision of the Court of Appeals, the city may issue bonds to pay the arrears that it owes the State. The amount is between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and is the accumulation of the disputed taxes levied by the State in various ways, and which were repudiated by the city authorities. The State carried the matter into the courts, and, after fighting the claims to the Court of Appeals, it was there decided that the city must pay the taxes.

The other bill is entitled "An act for the conversion of the New-York City Asylum for the Insane into a State Hospital, and to establish the Manhattan State Hospital."

This act provides that the State shall henceforth have entire supervision over the insane, and in this connection the Ward's Island, Blackwell's Island, and West Islip Island, Blackell's Island, Randall's Island, and West Islip Asylums shall be leased to the State for a nomina sum for a term of fifteen years.

There was but one objector to Mayor Strong signing this act—John McMahon, who opposed this same measure last year.

Mr. McMahon said that he opposed the act, because in his opinion the city by the terms of the act was virtually ceding to the State for the nominal sum of $1 a year property valued at millions of dollars, and which would increase in value during the term of the lease fourfold or more.

Mr. McMahon contended that the city should get more from the cession than any nominal sum, because of the almost invaluable situation of the properties about to be leased; because the city had expended vast sums of money in the buildings now occupied by the insane of this county, and because the whole proposition was wrong in precedent.

In behalf of the measure a committee of the State Charities Association was present. Among its members were Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Mrs. William B. Rice, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, and Dr. George G. Wheelock.

The committee is much impressed with the bill, and Mayor Strong said he would sign it.

PICTURES BY TEN AMERICAN ARTISTS

To be Sold by Auction at Ortgies's Art Gallery.

For four years now, ten of our New-York artists have brought together each Winter a collection of their work at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, near Thirty-fourth Street, where it has been sold at auction later on. There are changes every year in the list, some men dropping out and others taking their places, but the majority have remained faithful, and, as a rule, the shows have been of interest.

The exhibition this year maintains a fair standard, 150 pictures in all being hung, the exhibitors being J. H. Dolph, Kruseman Van Elten, W. Verplanck Birney, George H. McCord, Stanley Middleton, Charles H. Miller, Henry P. Smith, Arthur Parton, Thomas B. Craig, and Louis Moeller. The sale will take place on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 28 and 29, at the galleries, at 8 o'clock.

The paintings are equally divided among the ten painters, each man being seen with representative work. Mr. Moeller shows many interiors, with figures, full of dexterity, drawn with considerable knowledge, and expressing in each some clever idea. His men do not lack for character, while the expression is happily caught in almost every case. Mr. Birney has done subjects of various sorts, notably some children, that will attract attention.

In a landscape way, to Mr. Parton must be given a prominent place in view of his agreeable color and refined sentiment. He has rendered many phases of nature here, none commonplace, and all quite personal. Whether it be woodland, riverside, or stretch of hill and plain, each has some individual charm, and all are picturesque. From Mr. Craig, cattle, are quite, giving interest to the landscape, and helping out the compositions. It is in the painting of skies that Mr. McCord excels. Given a brilliant cloud effect, the last rays of the sun gilding up everything with a luminous glow, and this artist is thoroughly at home. Here by him are stretches of sea and harbor, with shipping, mountains, and snow scenes, and all are touched in with considerable feeling.

Cats under many conditions have been caught by Mr. Dolph's facile brush. Kittens at play, in excellent action and in entertaining poses, are in many varieties, with occasionally a figure. The young woman, in doors and out, has appealed to Stanley Middleton, some heads being the more interesting. Where the figure is small, this artist does not succeed so well.

Charles H. Miller and Henry P. Smith have both, though each in a different way, given their attention to landscapes, the first named keeping to a low key, and the latter painting a number of his canvases during a recent trip abroad. The exhibition will remain on free view until the time of the sale.

MONEY FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Charles Lanier, General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general fund of the collection:

FROM CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGUES.	
Calvary, Episcopal	$372.25
Temple Israel of Harlem	162.58
Society of Ethical Culture	100.03
Mediator, King's Bridge, Episcopal	66.16
Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun	40.40
Congregation Agudath Jeshurun	45.25
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim	65.00
Beloved Disciple, Episcopal	32.36
St. Edward the Martyr, Episcopal	25.00
Second German, Baptist	11.86
St. Augustine Chapel, Episcopal	11.04
Amity, Baptist	10.00
Intercession, Episcopal	10.00
Christ, Lutheran	5.25
FROM THE PAINT, OIL, DRUG, AND CHEMICAL TRADES.	
By A. B. Ausbacher, Treasurer of the Auxiliary:	
J. L. & D. S. Riker	$50
William Pickardt & Kuttroff	50
A. B. Ausbacher & Co.	50
Harrison Brothers & Co.	25
Schieffelin & Co.	25
Roessler & Hasslacher Company	25
National Lead Company	25
Schulze-Berge & Koechl	25
F. Bredt & Co.	25
Edward Hill's Son & Co.	25
Standard Varnish Works	25
J. Lee Smith & Co.	25
R. J. Waddell & Co.	25
McKesson & Robbins	25
Heller & Merz Company	25
Mayer & Loewenstein	25
Nichols Chemical Company	25
D. F. Tiemann & Co.	25
Emil Calman	25
Charles Pfizer & Co.	25
Grasselli Chemical Company	25
Sondheim, Alsberg & Co.	25
Stamford Manufacturing Company	20
Pfeiffer & Lavenburg	20
S. F. Wetherill	15
J. M. Huber	15
A. Keppelmann	15
H. Kohnstamm & Co.	15
Battelle & Renwick	15
Kalle & Co.	15
H. W. Everett & Co.	15
Lehn & Fink	15
Adler Color and Chemical Works	10
Pratt & Lambert	10
M. Herrmann & Co.	10
M. Kalbfleish Chemical Company	10
H. M. Polhemus	5
Solomon & Schwartz	5
Total	$850

Damages Awarded C. C. Clark.

The jury that has been trying in the Supreme Court the suit brought by Charles Cooper Clark, owner of the yacht Idlewild, against Bayard Thayer of Boston, owner of the yacht Constellation, to recover $27,750 for damages to the person and yacht of the plaintiff, off Newport in 1892, returned a verdict yesterday in favor of Mr. Clark for $4,950.

The suit was for $25,000 for personal injuries, and $2,750 for injuries to the Idlewild. The jury allowed $4,500 for personal injuries, and $450 for damages to the yacht.

The Great Blower.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Those old Greeks seem to have had a god for almost everything. I wonder they did not have a god of prizefighting."

"The did. His name was Eolus."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW A WITNESS

He Testifies in the Trial of G. S. Benson for Soliciting Subscriptions to a Mythical Magazine.

The trial of George S. Benson, who is charged with having solicited subscriptions for a mythical magazine, which he called The American Patriot, and for which, according to his story, a number of prominent men, including Gen. Porter, ex-President Harrison, and Chauncey M. Depew, were to furnish articles, was resumed, before Judge Brown and a jury, in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday.

George E. Oram, one of Anthony Comstock's agents, testified to having sent decoy letters, through which Benson was arrested.

At this point Chauncey M. Depew arrived in court, and Oram's examination was suspended, for the purpose of putting Mr Depew upon the witness stand.

"Doctor, do you know the man Benson, who is sitting over there?" inquired Assistant District Attorney Hinman.

"Not to my recollection," said Mr. Depew.

"Did you ever hear of him?"

"No, I do not think I ever even heard of him until the criminal proceedings against him were begun."

"Doctor, did he ever apply to you to write an article for his magazine?"

"Well, I receive so many such applications," said Mr. Depew, "that I cannot say whether he did or not."

"Did you ever write an article or promise to write an article for him?" was Mr. Hinman's final query, to which Mr. Depew replied:

"No, Sir; never."

Then Daniel O'Connell, for the defense, inquired: "Doctor, do you know Henry H. Adams of 77 Broadway?"

"I really do not at the moment recall," Mr. Depew replied, doubtfully.

"He is Commander of Lafayette Post," remarked Mr O'Connell.

"Oh, yes," exclaimed Mr. Depew, with one of his most genial smiles, "I know him very well."

"That is all," said the counsel.

Mr. Depew bowed to the Court, and departed, and Mr. Oram continued his story of the decoy letters and Benson's arrest.

Charles Leischar, 212 Broadway testified that in September last he paid Benson $2 for a year's subscription to "The American Patriot." He received a framed steel engraving of Lincoln, but the magazine never reached him.

Anthony Comstock told of the preparation of the decoy letters and the raid upon the office, in Cortlandt Street. He produced a bill of sale of "The American Patriot" given to James Snyder by Benson on Oct. 23, 1895, and stated that Benson continued to receive subscriptions for the magazine by mail. In reply to complaints regarding the non-receipt of the magazine, Benson would write to subscribers stating that his child was dead. This was untrue, Mr. Comstock said.

Col. Henry H. Adams, Post Commander of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of which Dr. Depew is a member, testified as to his acquaintance with ex-President Harrison, Gov. McKinley, and Gen. Lew Wallace. Col. Adams said he had promised Benson to induce these three men to contribute articles to "The American Patriot." He further stated that he had indorsed the publication of the magazine and had given Benson a circular letter to that effect. He had failed to get the proposed articles from ex-President Harrison and others.

George B. Stevens, who became an agent for Benson in Boston and elsewhere, told of having paid the accused money for canvassers' outfits, and of having collected subscriptions, the money for which he returned to the subscribers when he heard of Benson's arrest.

The trial will be resumed to-day.

JUDGE COWING INDIGNANT.

Transfer of Petty Cases from Special to General Sessions Must Stop.

Judge Cowing expressed his indignation yesterday in the General Sessions Court over the practice of transferring petty cases from Special Sessions to General Sessions. He addressed himself to the lawyers present as follows:

This business of transferring trivial cases to this court must stop. You bring these cases here from Special Sessions, hoping that, on account of the block in business here, your cases will not be tried.

But you will get no mercy from me. Do you think juries here are fools, or that they will make themselves the partners of criminals by discharging them on trial? You mistake the men on juries, and try to raise a prejudice against the jury system. A jury once in a while may be too friendly to a criminal who get their cases transferred, but not often.

These cases of disorderly houses, petty larceny, and other trivial offenses belong to the Court of Special Sessions. That is a large court, with three Justices constantly on the bench. The city pays each one $9,000 a year to dispose of just such cases.

"But we get more consideration here," said a representative of Abraham Levy, counsel for a woman indicted for keeping a disorderly house.

"You will get no mercy or favors from me," said the Judge, "and the quicker you understand that and cease to block the business of this court the better."

VERDICT AGAINST H. O. PENTECOST.

Charles O. Schultz Acquitted of the Charge of Blackmailing.

Charles O. Schultz, a private detective, of 124 Hudson Street, was on trial before Recorder Goff in the General Sessions Court yesterday, under an indictment for bribery, compounding a felony, and extortion. The complainant against him was Hugh O. Pentecost.

Nicholas Weiss, who had been an employe of Tiffany & Co., had employed Pentecost, in 1894, to defend him on a charge of stealing from the firm. Having no money, he gave the lawyer his tools to sell. Weiss was convicted, and when he got out of prison he secured the indictment of Mr. Pentecost for grand larceny.

Then, it was alleged, Weiss engaged Schultz to compromise the case for $280. This sum, it was alleged, was given to Schultz in bills marked by Assistant District Attorney Battle.

After the examination of Schultz, Weiss, Pentecost, and D. C. Wintringham, the case was given to the jury. After being out fifteen minutes the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Weiss has not yet been tried on the charge of blackmail.

A Writ for the Manhattan Railway.

Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday granted a writ of certiorari to the Manhattan Railway Company directing the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments to produce on Monday all the papers and proceedings on which they based the tax imposed against the company for the year 1894, with a view of having the assessment set aside.

The petition states that the personal property of the company is exempt from taxation, for the reason that its outstanding indebtedness exceeded on the first Monday of January, 1894, its personal property.

It also states that its gross assets are, to a large extent, invested in real estate, and the stock for the most part is invested in another company, which is subject to taxation.

The petition also states that when this is deducted the total value of the property available for taxation does not exceed $3,748,115, while the outstanding indebtedness amounts to more than $21,000,000.

Verdict Against Lombard, Ayers & Co.

Joseph H. Leinkeuf & Co. of Mobile, Ala., recovered a judgment yesterday against Lombard, Ayres & Co., in the Supreme Court for $12,592.25.

The suit was for goods lost when the steamship Vidette, owned by Lombard, Ayres & Co., foundered in 1887.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 763—Buz Luckey vs. The United States.—Confession of error submitted.

No. 694—George W. Fost vs. The United States.—Reassigned for argument on the first Monday in March.

Nos. 573 and 574—Warren F. Putnam vs. The United States.—Submitted without argument.

No. 582—Arthur D. Andrews vs. The United States.—Submitted without argument.

Nos. 341 and 342—William M. Fishback et al. vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pacific Express Company.—Argument continued by Rush Taggart for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and concluded by A. H. Garland for the appellant.

No. 110—William Treges vs. the Board of Directors of the Modesto Irrigation District, and No. 756—Fallbrook Irrigation District et al. vs. Maria King Bradley et al.—Arguments commenced by Thomas R. Bond for Treges, and continued by A. L. Rhodes for the Irrigation district. Adjourned until to-morrow.

The call for Friday, Jan. 24, will be: Nos. 110, 750, 783, 681, 321, 394, 475, 724, 93, and 53.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.:

147—Huntington vs. steamship Saguranca. 84—Dennison Manufacturing Company vs. United States. 67—Press Publishing Company vs. Monroe. 85—New Departure Bell Company vs. Bevin Brothers Manufacturing Company. 71—Wessels vs. steamship Ceres. 72—South Swedish Steamship Company vs. Wessels. 88—Crvis vs. Wells, Fargo & Co. 90—Ceballos vs. schooner Warren. 91—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship G. R. Booth. 92—Waydell vs. Gabrielson.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Court adjourned.

1—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 2—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Emerson Drug Company. 3—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company. 4—Mackay vs. Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. 5—Edison vs. Lawton & Co. 6—Cusenier Fils Aine & Co. vs. Koehler. 7—National Button Works vs. Wade. 8—Matter of Nathan. Cases Noticed.—9—Lilienthal vs. Drucklieb. 10—Talbot vs. Press Publishing Company. 11—Kennedy vs. Henry. 12—Lewis vs. Lambard. 13—Adams vs. same. 14—Same vs. same. 15—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company vs. Phelan Billard Ball Company.

SATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals yesterday:

Eliza Pill vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by William S. Maddox for appellant, Charles J. Patterson for respondent.

Patrick Skelly vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by Reuben Leslie Maynard for appellants, Edward W. S. Johnston for respondent.

Hugh O'Reilly et al., executors, appellants, vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another.—Argued by Edward W. S. Johnston for appellants, Reuben L. Maynard for respondents.

John E. Domschke, appellant and respondent, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company and another, respondents and appellants, two appeals.—Argued by A. B. Cruickshank for plaintiff, Brainard Tolles for defendants.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 383, 148, 253, 272, 366, 298, 390, 400.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Williams, Rumsey, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Motion Calendar.—1—Hummel vs. Stern. 2—Jay vs. Wilson. 3—Same vs. same. 4—Campbell vs. New-York Life Insurance Company.

Non-Enumerated Motions.—48—White vs. Wilson. 40—Rochester Lamp Company vs. Brigham. 8—Matter of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. 43—Rogers vs. O'Brien. 49—Genet vs. President, &c., of Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

Enumerated Motions.—97—Gosquet vs. Pollock. 107—Brown vs. Wysong. 82—Bachrach vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 93—Franklin National Bank vs. Newcombe. 91—Blanck vs. Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company. 63—Steinway vs. Steinway. 116—Reilly vs. Freeman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Schwarzwaelder vs. Hupfel. 2—Braun vs. Scheurer. 3—Matter of University

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Westfall Property at Auction—A Bidder's Confusion—The Offerings for To-day.

The executors' sale of the D. Westfall property, held by Mr. Philip A. Smyth in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, attracted much attention. So did Mr. W. S. Riddle, a bidder who appeared in behalf of several of the heirs and who was manifestly confused by the surroundings. Mr. Riddle, who is an elderly gentleman, scarled himself somewhat at times, and bid against himself until the auctioneer set him right. Mr. Smyth was also obliged, in consequence of Mr. Riddle's inaptitude, to state to the audience several times that everything would be sold to the highest bidder, despite the bidder's odd ways.

Included in the offerings were three parcels of city property and several houses and a number of lots in Brooklyn. The first offered was the five-story brownstone and brick store and office building 4 and 6 New Chambers Street, south side, about 40 feet east of Park Row, 41.8 by 19.3 on Duane Street by 28 by 50.6. Bidding began at $15,000. The property was knocked down to W. S. Riddle at $31,000. Next came the five-story brick warehouse at the northwest corner of James Slip and Water Street, 36.2 by 64.4. This is rented to one tenant at $2,400 per year. Mr. Riddle was the successful bidder at $30,500. The same purchaser secured, at $22,250, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 230 Eldridge Street, east side, 100 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 87.6.

The three-story and basement brick dwelling, 314 State Street, Brooklyn, south side, 275 feet west of Hoyt Street, 25 by 100, was struck down to Thomas W. Taylor at $7,075. The similar dwelling, 439 Pacific Street, 20 by 90, was sold to Mr. Riddle at $5,575.

Lively bidding marked the offering of the lot 20 by 100 at the northeast corner of Flatbush Avenue and Lenox Road. It was finally knocked down to Mr. Riddle at $5,825. He also obtained, at $3,000 each, the seven lots adjoining on Flatbush Avenue, each 20 feet front by from 100 to 110.3 feet deep. Two lots adjoining on Lenox Road were bought by Mr. Riddle at $1,475 and $1,400, respectively. Each is 25 by 159.9. A lot adjoining on Lenox Road, 16 by 159.9, went to Mr. Riddle at $900.

The property at 34 Vernon Avenue, south side, 300 feet east of Flatbush Avenue, 100 by 150, with frame and brick dwelling and frame stable, was obtained at $3,375 by Mr. Riddle, who also got, at $4,100, the plot 200 feet square on the east side of Nichols Avenue, about 1,000 feet south of Jamaica Avenue.

Under foreclosure, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold to the plaintiff John B. Smith, at $38,350, the two five-story brick flats 66 and 68 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

At the Exchange Salesroom in Liberty Street Mr. George R. Read sold to David W. Dazian, at $54,600, the property at 298 Bowery, west side, 134.10½ feet north of Houston Street, extending to 290 Elizabeth Street, 25.6 by 166.10 by 25.7 by 166, with four-story brick building on each street.

Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold to C. S. Phillips, at $25,000, the plot with building thereon, west side of Third Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 52 by irregular.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 99.6 by 25.3½ by about 6 inches by 75.5½ by 100, three five-story brick tenements and five-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $51,485.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, northwest corner of Twelfth Avenue and Third Street, William's Bridge, 60 by 125; also northeast corner opposite, 114 by 205.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, G. S. Hubbard, referee, 224 and 226 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, beginning 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $14,900.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Arthur M. King, referee, plot at southerly corner of Fairmount Avenue and Grove Street, 75 by 100, with two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, 102 Orchard Street, east side, 133 feet south of Delancey Street, 25 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment $8,480.

By B. J. Kennelly, mechanics' lien foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 126 and 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $300; on prior mortgage, $44,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 220 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, a one-story brick stable, by Samuel Booth of 340 West Thirty-third Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

No. 262 Tenth Avenue, a one-story stone vault, by the New-York Breweries Company, Limited, of Western Boulevard and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $5,400.

Crescent Avenue, south side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, a one-story frame stable, by Edward Reilly of 2,320 Monroe Avenue, owner; cost, $200.

No. 714 Broadway, an eleven-story brick and stone store, by Emanuel Stern of 32 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and David Schwartz of 137 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owners; cost, $40,000.

Wooster Street, east side, between West Third and West Fourth Streets, an eleven-story brick store, by Samuel and Jacob Hirsh, 43 West Seventy-sixth Street and 25 West Eighty-seventh Street, owners; cost, $550,000.

Madison, or Fulton, Avenue, 50 feet east and south of Columbine Avenue, a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by Charles Stonebridge; cost, $3,500.

Seventieth Street, southwest corner of Central Park West, a one-story stone and brick synagogue and public building, by the Congregation of Shearith Israel, owners; cost, $250,000.

No. 356 West Forty-fourth Street, by the estate of William Muller of 356 West Forty-fourth Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 471 and 473 Fourth Avenue, by Mrs. Serena Rhinelander of 14 Washington Square, alterations to two five-story brick flats and warehouse; cost, $3,500.

No. 8 East Sixty-eighth Street, by Mrs. Addie Kahn of 23 West Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and frame dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 136 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, by John C. Sanders of 20 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

Crescent Avenue, west side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, by Edward Reilly of 2,320 Monroe Avenue, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $900.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

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Messrs. J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold to C. S. Phillips, at $25,000, the plot with building thereon, west side of Third Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 52 by irregular.

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By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, G. S. Hubbard, referee, 224 and 226 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, beginning 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment on each, $14,900.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Arthur M. King, referee, plot at southerly corner of Fairmount Avenue and Grove Street, 75 by 100, with two-story frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank Schaeffler, referee, 102 Orchard Street, east side, 133 feet south of Delancey Street, 25 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment $8,480.

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By B. J. Kennelly, mechanics' lien foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 126 and 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $300; on prior mortgage, $44,000.

LEWIS ST, 183; Francis P. Lowry, referee, to Hannah Schnitzer..... 20,100
BETHUNE ST, s s, 81 ft w of Washington St, runs s 156.9½ w 50± s 97.6 to Bank St, x w 20.4± n 118± w 70± n 142.10± e 194; John J. Budd to Western Electric Company 1
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 83d St, 16.2x62.8; Fannie C. Kelly to Frederic Tetteau 1
94TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Francis D. Hoyt, referee, to William F. Cunningham 10,350
MADISON AV, s w corner of 93d St, 100.8x44.5; Charles A. Runk, referee, to Edward Miebling 40,000
72D ST, s s, 283.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Sara N. Foss and another to Susan A. Clark 10,500
131ST ST, s w corner of 5th Av, 127x99.11; Michael Sampier and wife to Edward Nicholson 1
119TH ST, s s, 496 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Robert G. Monroe, referee, to Mary Cains 1,500
2D AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; Henry Fullhe and wife to Margaret Lussen 10
8TH AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 113th St, 25x100; also 8th Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 113th St, 25.3x100; Edward Nicholson to Michael Sampier 1
115TH ST, s e corner of Harlem Lane, adjoining land of Bussings 8th Av lot; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Morris K. Jessup 1
124TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Samuel C. Baum and wife to Fredericka Radle 14,000

Recorded Leases.

KELLER, John H., and others to Theodore Noll, 1890 Boston Av, 5 years, $420 to $420
DIETZ, Valentine, to Lorenz T. Kraemer, 856 8th Av, 5 years, store, &c., $1,200 to 1,260
KINGSBURY, Herman L., executor, to William M. Callister; 71 Malden Lane, one floor 454
YESKY, Leopold, and another to Samuel Katzman; 962 2d Av, 2 1-3 years 1,400
WALL, James, to Edward McKaharay; 106 West 31st St, 10 years $5,500
ALLEN, William P., to Frederick Harms; 115 4th Av, 5½ years 1,620
HAMILTON, William, to Michael F. Naughton; 210 East 26th St, 3 years 336

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, John, and Abraham M. Levy and wives to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 151 and 153 East 50th St, 3 years $30,000
ABRAHAM, Albert, and wife to Jacob Damm and wife; 344 East 85th St, 5 years 10,500
BAUMANN, Frances, and Jacob to Theresa Schonlank; n s of 90th St, 225.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year 7,500
BRIDGE, William F., and wife to Archibald D. Russell; 42 East 14th St and 77 University Place, 1 year 40,000
BOGNER, Joseph, and Max to Charles F. Bernford; 350 West 53d St, 3 years 40,000
BUTTERFIELD, Margaret E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 254 Water St, 3 years 8,000
COTES, Maria T., to Charles W. Sloane; n s of 165th St, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 8,000
CUNNINGHAM, William F., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 59th St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 6,000
CLARK, to Susan A., to Sarah N. Foss; 332 East 72d St, 4½ years 5,500
DETTNER, George, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of 2d Av, 75.10 ft n of 106th St, 1 year 3,750
FLINT, Lizzie S., and Frederick W., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 69th St, 469.6 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years 7,000
GERHARDT, Lulu, and another, to Laura N. Richards; n e corner of Clinton Av and Elmwood Place, 3 years 30,000
HAWKINS, Emily, and others to the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund of New-York; e s of Pike Slip, 68 ft n of South St, 1 year 4,000
JAMARCHE, George S., to Helen Parallcot; e s of Waterloo Place, 150 ft s of Woodruff Av or 176th St, 4 years .. 1,000
LUSSEN, Margaret, to Anna Fulling; w s of 2d Av, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 5 years. 900
MAHLER, Helena, to G. O. Andrewes; s s of Bathgate Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, 6 months 3,000
SAME to Frank Van Pelt; e s of Bathgate Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, 6 months 1,000
SAME to Frederick Andrewes; e s of Bathgate Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, contingent to lean 1,000
SAME to De Witt C. Overbaugh and John McK. Camp; e s of Bathgate Av, 130 ft n of 172d St, 4 months 2,000
McKEEVER, James D., and wife to Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees for Catharine H. Hunt; n s of 87th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 3,000
MANY, Elizabeth C., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 19th St, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 72,000
MURRAY, Mary E., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 87th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 instalments. 9,000
MIEHLING, Edward, to Archibald M. Maclay, trustee; s w corner of Madison Av and 93d St, 3 years 14,000
MERRITT, Arminthia, to Jacob Lawson; s w corner of Boulevard and 86th St, demand 50,000
O'CONNOR, Dennis, and wife to Howard Ivins; 2,345 Broadway, 3 months 25,000
PARKE, Augustus C., to Michael Sullivan; n s of 102d St and 2d Av, store lease, notes 500
RYAN, Charles T., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 7th Av and 119th St, 5 years 1,000
READE, Martha A., to D. Willis James; 158 West 85th St, 3 years 15,000
RUDE, Philip, and wife to F. William Heide; 103 Goerck St, 11 months 17,500
SAME to George Wiegand; 105 Goerck St; 11 months 2,000
ROE, Alfred, to Mary J. Stafford; 17 Forsyth St, 3 years 2,000
SAMPTER, Michael, to Edward Nicholson; 2,079 and 2,081 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years 5,000
THE NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to the trustees of the Presbytery of New-York; n e corner of 7th Av and 128th St, payable on severance of ecclesiastical connection of mortgager with Presbytery of New-York 10,000
TREMBERGER, George, and wife to the executors &c., of George H. Purser, deceased; s e corner of Stebbins Av and 165th St, 5 years 59,275
SAME to same; s s of 165th St, 20 ft e of Stebbins Av, (four mortgages,) 5 years... 5,000
SAME to same; e s of Stebbins Av, 77.5 ft s of 165th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 14,800
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK to Alfred C. Clark, guardian of Robert S. Clark; e s of 2d Av, 20.10 ft s of 9th St, 3 years 7,200
WARD, William D. and John F., and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Madison St, 145 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year 20,000
WARD, William D. and John F., and wife to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of Madison St, 145 ft w of Clinton St, 1 year 12,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY to William H. Carpenter 15,500
ALLOWAY, J., to Phillip Steurnagel.. 900
BERGEMAN, Julius, to John H. Hudson, trustee of Stephen Philbin 12,000
BROWN, William, to Anna E. Troescher. 10,000
COHN, Sigmund, to Rosa Gundall 1,011
DALY, Josephine, administrator of Mary Daly, to Josephine and William T. Daly. 1
GROSS, Theodore C., to Frank V. Strauss, 2 assessments 2
HEINE, LOUISE, to Frank V. Cerny 1
HALL, Mary L., to Edward L. Hall, ½ part 1
SAME, as guardian of Maud L. Hall, to same, ½ part 1
HALL, Edith L., to same, ½ part 4,367
HALL, Mary L., guardian of Edith L. Hall, to same, ½ part 4,367
HALL, Edward L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook 1
O'DWYER, Daniel H., executor, &c., of George P. O'Niel, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company 11,000
RIEDEMANN, Adam, to Daniel Riedemann 1
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY to David M. Samuels, 4 assignments 1
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK OF NEW-YORK to New-York Realty Company 49,000
VOLZING, Frederick, to Otto H. Dage.... 20,483
1,000

Lis Pendens.

LISPENARD ST, 60 and 62; Winfield S. Thorp against New-York Building and Improvement Company, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
126TH ST, 160 West; M. Warley Platzek against Gerson Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GOERCK ST, 111; Henry J. Wellenkamp against John H. Wellenkamp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PARK AV and 134th St, n w corner, 100.10x90; Mutual Life Insurance Company against George D. Auld, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BOSTON AV, s e s, 80.6 ft s w of 164th St, 26.8 ft front; Terence Jacobson against Isabelle Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CONVENT AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 144th St, 24.11 ft front; Mabel Slade against Alexander Mitchell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CONVENT AV, w s, 49.10 ft s of 144th St, 24.11 ft front; James Stokes against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
64TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Central Park West, 75 ft front; Rose Frey against Luther F. Hartwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

9TH AV and 24TH ST, n e corner, 25x60; Cooper & Newmark against Thomas Gibney, owner; Wright and Schmidt Manufacturing Company, contractors $64
148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; John J. Bell against Lizzie C. Brettell, owner and contractor 671
98TH ST, 140 and 142 West; A. E. Hemmeli against John Friedel, owner and contractor; Richard W. Hawkes, owner. 35
MORRIS AV, 955; John Marx against Henry Hughes, owner; Peter Noonan, contractor 372
GREAT JONES ST, 99; J. L. Mott Iron Works against Joseph L. Buttenwieser owner; Joseph Ryan, contractor 203
14TH ST, 138 to 144 West; Thomas R. McManus against same owner and contractor 575
8TH AV, 812; James C. French & Son against estate of John Lawrence, owner; D. J. Menton, contractor 47
DELANCEY ST, 170; Selig Rubenstein against Mrs. A. Swerdling, owner and contractor 30
146TH ST, n s, 169 ft west of Edgecomb Road, 25x139; McCauley & McGuire against Ola Hansson, owner and contractor 153
184TH ST and Southern Boulevard, s w corner, 25x100; Dirk Brugman against Joseph McQuade, owner; Manni Brugman, contractor 150
SAME PROPERTY; George Wallace against same 42

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

90TH ST., WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—4-story h. s. brownstone, 19x60, butler's pantry extension; first-class finish; fine condition; price low; terms easy. S. F. JAYNE & CO., 254 West 23d St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

$100 buys a five acre farm, Southern New-Jersey; payable $1 weekly. Particulars at RISLEY'S, room 2,000, 150 Nassau St., New-York.

Long Island Property.

GARDEN CITY,
LONG ISLAND.

LOTS FOR SALE
AT $10.00 PER FRONT FOOT.

HOUSES TO RENT,
$30.00, $40.00, $50.00 PER MONTH.

50 minutes from East 34th Street, (including ferry,) 19 miles. 18 trains each way. Good schools. Write for particulars and map of property to THE GARDEN CITY CO., Room 157, 280 Broadway, or to L. H. CUNLIFF, Agent, Garden City, L. I.

New-Jersey Property.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT,
New-Jersey Seashore and Shrewsbury River.

D. B. Keeler, Jr.,
9 PINE ST.
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE AND FOR RENT, SEASON 1896.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city.

Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A DESIRABLE PIECE OF PROPERTY TO lease at reasonable rent, 50x100, close to Madison Square, and within 125 feet of Broadway; well adapted for café or restaurant.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; George Wallace and others against same 42
SAME PROPERTY; Gustave Kaestner against same 24
SAME PROPERTY; Robert Hughes against same 42
86TH ST, 112 West; J. L. Mott Iron Works against Dr. Dunlop, owner; Joseph Ryan, contractor 288

MAYOR WURSTER EXAMINES PLANS

Disapproves the Suggestions for Trolley Tracks on the Bridge Plaza.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday presented to Mayor Wurster the plans for utilizing the bridge plaza as a railroad terminal.

Mayor Wurster examined the plans carefully and disapproved of them. The plans submitted by Mr. Rossiter call for four tracks, and an elevated passageway connecting the bridge station with the car stand. Mayor Wurster approves of this idea, but thinks that the company wants to occupy too much of the plaza.

Mr. Rossiter was not pleased when the Mayor disapproved his plans.

"Why, this is the principal part of the whole scheme," he said. "It is indorsed by the Mayor, who is greatly pleased with the idea that the trolley passengers can cross the plaza and get to their different car lines without the necessity of crossing any tracks or of dodging vehicles. The plans I have just submitted to the Mayor pleased him, and he was ready to approve them with the single exception that he thought that they went too far on the plaza. I shall have new plans prepared with the tracks about forty feet on the plaza. No, I don't know how far the tracks went on the plaza according to the plan submitted to-day, but I should say something like seventy feet."

The new plans will be sent to Mayor Wurster to-day, and if they meet with his approval, a special meeting of the Brooklyn Bridge may be called for next Monday to give the company the authority to proceed with the work on the new car stand.

More Room for Cunard Line.

The Dock Board, at its regular meeting yesterday, granted to the Cunard Line a two-years' lease of the northerly bulkhead at Pier 40, North River. The Cunard Company has found itself cramped for space, and when the Dock Board yesterday announced its intention of constructing six new piers between Perry and Bethune Streets, the Cunard agent at once filed an application for the rental of two of the piers.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD STREET, between Third Avenue and Crotona Park, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, the Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to, or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and have filed a true report or transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, January 18th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stadt-Zeitung Building, No. 2 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 4th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, January 17th, 1896.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, BRYAN O'HARA, Commissioners.
WILLIAM E. JUNKER, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Empire City Traction Company, (a street surface railroad company,) under the provisions of Sec. 59 of the Railroad Law, for the certificate required under said section, that the provisions of the section have been complied with, and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of said railroad, notice is hereby given that hearing on the above will be had before the board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Thursday, January 30th, 1896, at 11 A. M. CHARLES R. DE FOREST, Secretary.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, Cornell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, and filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 52 minutes east 1,000 feet; thence south 77 degrees 30 minutes west 169.10 feet; thence south 76 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, passing and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 81.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 30 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the easterly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the east side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; then southerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the easterly bank of Cross river; thence northerly along said bank 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 12 minutes west 221.40 feet; thence south 86 degrees 42 minutes west 170.83 feet; thence south 86 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds west 190.75 feet; thence south 81 degrees 51 minutes west 98.60 feet; thence north 78 degrees 25 minutes 30 seconds west 103.68 feet; thence south 8 degrees 36 minutes west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 36 minutes 30 seconds west 158.30 feet; thence south 3 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds west 61.52 feet; thence south 1 degree 3 minutes west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 10 minutes west 77 degrees 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.68 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7, thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 275.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances; North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 37.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.905 acres more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 18, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Golden's Bridge, and in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1895. Verified February 6, 1895."

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term real estate is defined in said act) situate, lying and being in the Town of Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, described as follows:

PARCEL NOS. 65 AND 66.

Beginning at the intersection formed by the southerly line of the highway (which runs in front of the estate of Joseph Benedict) with the westerly right-of-way line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad; thence along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 13 minutes 45 seconds east, 71.99 feet across said highway to the most southeasterly corner of said Benedict's property; thence continuing still along said westerly right-of-way line, north 30 degrees 32 minutes east 79.09 feet; thence north 38 degrees 14 minutes 30 seconds east 97.18 feet; thence north 30 degrees 54 minutes east 74.41 feet; thence leaving said right-of-way line of said railroad along the land of the estate of said Benedict and the estate of J. Hallock, north 8 degrees 23 minutes 30 seconds east 201.27 feet; thence north 7 degrees 33 minutes east 146.72 feet; thence north 5 degrees 19 minutes east 393.79 feet to the land of George B. Todd; thence south 87 degrees 50 minutes 30 seconds west 139.37 feet; thence south 87 degrees 7 minutes west 176.14 feet; thence south 87 degrees 22

WAVE OF ECONOMY GONE

Republican Legislators Resume Their Raiding on the Treasury.

GOV. MORTON'S WARNING FORGOTTEN

Three More Police Magistrates Asked for New-York—Attempt to Prevent Discrimination by Railroads—Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The jewel of consistency is not one of the ornaments of the present aggregation of Republican legislators.

Gov. Morton yesterday sent in his message urging economy and a general cutting down of appropriations. The statemen applauded the Governor, and people who did not know them had begun to applaud the statesmen.

These same statesmen within twenty-four hours were trying to break the Treasury.

When the Governor sent in his message the aggregate requests for cash amounted to something more than $3,000,000. Six Assemblymen to-day participated in the raid, and their aggregate requests amount to more than $1,000,000, which is considered fairly good business for the day following a spasm of retrenchment. Here are the modest requests for cash presented to-day:

Mr. Lounsbery of Ulster asked for $400,000 for the Eastern New-York Reformatory.

Mr. Sanders asked $150,000 for the State School for the Blind at Batavia.

Mr. De Graw of Kings asked $350,000 for the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

Mr. J. Clark of Steuben asked $9,000 for a State Armory in Steuben.

Mr. Springweiler of Erie asked $170,000 for State elevators at New-York and Buffalo.

Mr. Steiner of Erie asked $3,500 for cleaning Beaman Creek.

Once only did the idea of retrenchment seem to occur to the Assembly.

There came up on the order of second reading the bill of Mr. Carlisle to transfer records of the town of Westchester to New-York County. Mr. Finn offered an amendment allowing the Register of New-York County to apply for funds for the preservation of the records.

The introducer of the bill opposed the amendment, in view of the fact that the Governor had recommended economy in expenditures. He said this amendment opened the way for extravagance, and it was but reasonable that the majority should fail to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Finn denied that the amendment called for an expenditure. It but allowed the Register to apply to a Republican board for money.

There was a suspicion that the amendment was a partisan one, Mr. O'Grady thought, as Mr. Finn evidently had a deep interest in it.

Mr. Stanchfield could see no objection to the adoption of the amendment, as the Board of Estimate of New-York City was really Republican.

"Name the members of the board and their politics," interrupted Mr. O'Grady.

"I have not the names on my tongue's end," answered Mr. Stanchfield.

"Then I deny the assertion," retorted Mr. O'Grady.

"Yes," said Mr. Stanchfield, "and, backed up by a hundred men, you can probably safely deny it."

The amendment was lost, and the bill was advanced.

GOING SLOW IN RETALIATION.

The Senate Refuses to Advance the Insurance Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Insurance Retaliation bill, aimed at German companies, received a setback in the Senate to-day. Mr. Burns moved a third reading of the bill, which provides that the Superintendent of Insurance may refuse licenses to foreign insurance companies whose countries refuse license to the companies of New-York State.

Senator Malby said the bill was far-reaching in its effect, and should be thoroughly considered. He objected to its advancement.

Senator Burns said the State Insurance companies were all in favor of the bill. He had received no word of objection. He explained that New-York State companies had been refused licenses in Prussia after complying with all the laws of that country. The bill was a retallatory measure, and was approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

Senator Humphrey said the bill might cause more injury to the State companies than to the Prussian companies.

Senator Coggeshall said he was for reciprocity, and "doing as we are done by," but he deprecated undue haste with the bill.

Senator Raines said the bill extended to foreign States the reciprocity and retaliatory provisions which now applied to sister States of the United States.

Senator Nussbaum suggested that the bill might affect policy holders and that question should be considered before action was taken.

The motion to advance was lost—15 to 25. The bill remains in Committee of the Whole.

It was announced that the Privileges and Elections Committee, and Senator Lexow's Greater New-York Committee would meet in New-York to-morrow.

Among the bills reported favorably were those legalizing the change of the name of the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children; providing two interpreters for the County Court of Kings County; providing for the appointment of Clerks for the Kings County Court; authorizing the employment of Clerks and attendants for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department.

The Governor sent in the nomination of Solomon Griffith of Utica as a manager of the Utica State Hospital, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William W. White.

Adjourned until Monday night.

AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN RATES.

Canalboat Owners Ask Protection—New Bills Before the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblymen Springweiler and Brennan to-day introduced the same bill to prohibit railroad corporations of the State from discriminating against shippers by canal or other waters in or partly within this State. The bill was sent here by the Canalboat Owners' Association. The bill provides that it shall not be lawful for any railroad corporation doing business in this State to make any written or other contract, or to allow any rebate or advantage for the shipment of freight over or on its road conditioned directly or indirectly that the owner, consignee, or other person shall not ship or receive, as the case may be, any goods, merchandise, or other products, over or upon any canal or water in or partly within this State. Nor shall it be lawful for any railroad corporation to charge a greater rate of freight to any point or place within this State than the amount which is charged for carrying an equal commodity by such railroad a greater distance within this State. Whoever shall offend against any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of $1,000 and costs thereof for each offense committed.

After efforts to have it referred to the Judiciary and the Railroad Committees, it was finally sent to the Committee on Canals by a vote of the House.

Other bills introduced in the House were:

Mr. Adler—Giving $15,000 annually of New-York City moneys to the Deutsche Poliklinik.

Mr. Scherer—Establishing the Municipal Portrait Gallery of Albany, to contain the portraits of Governors and Mayors of Albany.

Mr. Audett—Prohibiting railroads on a portion of Pulaski Street and Vernon Avenue, in Brooklyn.

Mr. French—To provide for the publication of the annual record of assessed valuation of real and personal estate in New-York City and County.

Mr. Mittnacht—The bill of last year, reducing rates of fare on ferries plying between New-York City and that part of Brooklyn south of Newtown Creek; also fixing the rate of fare for foot passengers on the New-York and Greenpoint Ferry.

Mr. Audett—Providing for a Deputy City Clerk for Brooklyn.

Mr. Armstrong—Compelling railroads to recognize bicycles as baggage, and providing that owners of the machines shall not be compelled to cover or lay a protection over them.

Mr. Audett—Prohibiting railroads on Hart Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Warner—Authorizing the Niagara River Tunnel Company to construct the tunnel or bridge so that it will serve as a public highway. The tunnel or bridge is to be constructed from a point near Grand Island, in Erie County, to a point in Canada.

Mr. Leonard—Imposing a license of $250 on New-York City auctioneers.

Bills introduced in the Senate were:

Mr. Raines—The Assembly bill of Mr. Nixon amending the railroad law in relation to grade crossings.

Mr. Coggeshall—The Railroad Committee Grade Crossing bill of last year.

Mr. Raines—Appropriating $25,000 for the erection on Gettysburg battlefield of an equestrian statue of the late Gen. H. W. Slocum.

Mr. Coggeshall—The Collins bill of last year to prevent the cutting for sale of river, unclean, impure, or unhealthful ice for family or domestic use.

Mr. Brush—The Assembly bill fixing the places for judicial sales in Brooklyn.

Mr. Brush—His bill of last year providing for through trains from Rector Street, New-York City, to Yonkers.

Mr. Mullin—His bill of last year to protect public morals, especially designed to prevent the exhibition of "living pictures."

Mr. Grady—To prevent extortion and combination in transferring grain at New-York and Buffalo by the construction of elevators to be operated exclusively by the State Superintendent of Public Works in conjunction with the State canals; $170,000 is appropriated for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. Springweiler introduced a similar bill in the House.

SCARLET FEVER HOSPITAL WANTED.

Dr. Doty and Others Favor a Bill Before the Senate Cities Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Dr. Alfred T. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, appeared before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon and argued in favor of Senator Lexow's bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of New-York City to lease to "the Hospital for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Patients a piece or parcel of ground belonging to the City of New-York and situated on the block bounded by Avenue C, the East River, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, being so much of the block as the Commissioners may deem proper, for the erection thereon of a building for the use of the hospital, such lease to be for a period of ninety-nine years at a nominal rent, having in view the provision made by such institution for the treatment of a class of patients, many of whom would otherwise become a public charge upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, but such lease shall continue only so long as the property thereby demised shall be used for the purpose of such a hospital, and for no other purposes."

Dr. James T. Brennan, Russell Benedict, and Frederick D. P. Foster also appeared in favor of the bill and stated that the private citizens had subscribed $100,000 for the hospital.

Senator Grady opposed the bill. The institution is situated in his district. He said that his constituents were opposed to it, and did not care to have the institution in the vicinity. He suggested that it be placed in Riverside Park.

Dr. Brennan stated that there were 500 cases of scarlet fever in New-York City at the present time and that there was an immediate and absolute necessity for the hospital. The situation of the hospital was a good one and should not be disturbed.

The committee will give the bill a further hearing on Jan. 30.

The Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon, in executive session, decided to report favorably bills prohibiting railroads on these streets in Brooklyn without the consent of property owners: Dean Street, New-York Avenue, Willoughby Avenue, Kosciusko Street, Rutledge Street, and Woodbine Avenue.

The committee decided to give the following hearings: Tuesday of next week, Mr. Austin's bill for the erection of a new building in the City Hall Square of New-York City; also joint hearing on the Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill; Feb. 6, Mr. Forrester's bill providing that gas companies shall not charge to exceed $1 per 1,000 feet in cities having a population of 100,000 according to the last census.

FOR THREE MORE JUSTICES.

A Bill to Permit Mayor Strong to Name Additional Magistrates.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Andrews to-day introduced a bill to create three additional Police Magistrates in New-York City. It appears as an amendment to the law creating the new City Court of last year.

It proposes that the Mayor shall, on or before June 20, make the three appointments proposed. Each new Magistrate shall receive $7,000 a year salary.

An additional Police Court Clerk shall be appointed. The terms of the new Magistrates are to be from July 1, 1896, until July 1, 1906.

The bill also provides that all the police courts of the city, except that in Morrisania, shall be open every day in the year from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., except Sundays and holidays, when they shall close at noon. The Morrisania court shall do business at such times as the Board of Police Justices shall direct.

In the Interest of Good Roads.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Senator Nussbaum of Albany to-day introduced a bill providing that Boards of Supervisors may, by a majority vote, improve public roads by laying down macadam, telford, or other stone or concrete material, and appoint a Superintendent of Roads who shall be a civil engineer and surveyor. Maps of roads are to be prepared by such Superintendent, and plans submitted to the Supervisors and the State Engineer for approval. The Supervisors may enter into contracts with lowest bidders.

The salary of the Superintendent is a County charge, and the costs of improvements are to be assessed as follows: Fifteen per cent. on the town in which improvements are made, or, if in two or more town, on a ratable assessment; 35 per cent. on the county at large, and 50 per cent. on the State. Bond issues are authorized.

A Naval Militia Aide.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Assemblyman William Sanger to-day introduced a bill authorizing Gov. Morton to appoint one of his aides from the Naval militia, with assimilated rank. This will give the representative from the Naval militia on the Governor's staff the rank of Captain. Col. Herbert L. Satterlee of New-York now represents the Naval militia on the Governor's staff, and the bill, if it becomes a law, will make him a naval Captain.

First Law of the Session.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The first law of the present session was signed to-day. It was Senator Lexow's bill to enable the Village of Goshen to bond itself for an additional water supply.

MAYOR GLEASON INVESTIGATING

Wants to Know What Became of Long Island City Bonds.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 23.—Mayor Gleason has begun to investigate the operations of the General Improvement Commission, created by the Sanford administration. The commission spent nearly $1,500,000 in sewers and other improvements. Much of the work was paid for in bonds.

John C. Sheehan and John O'Brien, who had big contracts from the commission, received many of the bonds from City Treasurer Knapp. Mayor Gleason has asked City Treasurer Knapp for a list of the different series of bonds issued, and to state to whom they were delivered. Mr. Knapp is preparing the list.

The Mayor asked City Clerk Murphy for certified copies of the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen authorizing the commission to issue bonds, and the City Clerk refused to comply with the request. As the charter requires him to furnish the Mayor with such copies, Mayor Gleason will secure a writ of mandamus to compel Murphy to furnish the desired doquments.

The employes of the Improvement Commission will welcome the investigation. They received only warrants for salary for several months, and the Commissioners did not issue bonds to raise the money to meet the warrants, and many of the employes have been forced to run in debt for house rent and living expenses.

Webster Paid His Tailor, at Any Rate.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Bangor tailor says he made clothes for Daniel Webster in 1849-50, the principal interest of his contribution to history being his statement that Daniel used to pay up.

HE CAN CLOSE SALOONS

The Rev. P. F. O'Hare Long Ago Put Brooklyn Police to Shame.

SPIRITUAL AND MATERIAL WORKER

Terrorized Saloon Keepers Once Made the Watchword, O'Hare—Only Two Saloons in Greenpoint Closed Now.

The password was "O'Hare."

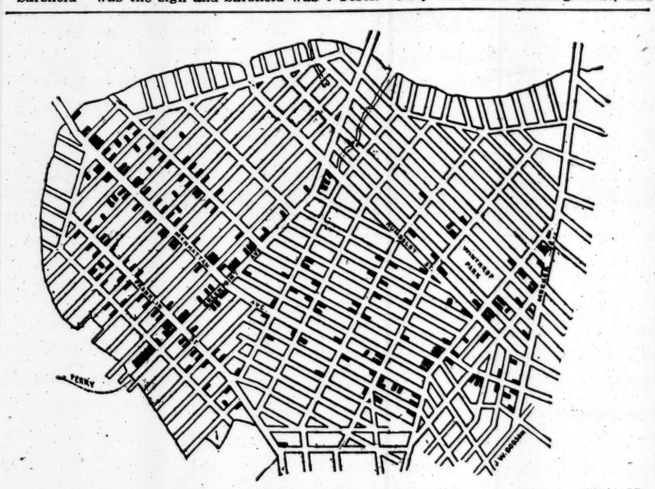
Five years ago, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, the Rev. P. F. O'Hare, the pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, on Manhattan Avenue, put by his cassock and took up the baton of a volunteer policeman. He made a crusade in person upon all the saloons in his parish and put the police to shame.

Father O'Hare became a terror to the

The Rev. P. F. O'Hare,
An Eastern District Crusader.

lawbreakers and the denizens of disorderly houses.

Vice fled into its hiding places upon his arrival. The side door was closed as tight as a clam. The saloon keeper, in addition to the bartender and the "bouncer," had to procure extra help in the person of the watchman and the spy. Select beer circles had to be organized at great expense and the password was "O'Hare." In fact, to recall the siege of Limerick, where "Sarsfield" was the sign and Sarsfield was



Eastern District Saloons, Brooklyn.

The 250 black spots on the map represent the number and location of the saloons in the Seventeenth Ward. There are 10,000 young men in this ward; an average of 40 for each saloon. "On a pleasant evening, during one hour and a half, 131 men entered one saloon; all except 8 of this number were young men," Father O'Hare says.

the man in command, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn in 1891 "O'Hare" was the password and O'Hare was the man.

Whoever had not the password went dry Sunday. When the word "O'Hare" was passed along the line of topers there was a flutter of excitement and a craning of necks. When the reverend gentleman himself appeared, angry, on the scene, the side door frequently swung upon its hinges and the loungers who sat admiring the saloon keeper as the lesser gods of Olympus doted on the portly form of Jupiter, fled from the presence of the temperance priest with much the same disorder as rabbits on a June evening would take to their burrows at the discharge of a shotgun.

A single man of force and earnestness then conclusively demonstrated that it was possible to close the saloons Sundays. He was of more value to the community than the whole batch of Police Captains and patrolmen and Sergeants and Roundsmen who drew the pay of the people for enforcing the laws instead of winking at their violation.

Scarcely one Sunday has passed since 1888 that Father O'Hare has not denounced the selling of liquor on the Lord's Day. He recently told Mayor Wurster that the excise law would be again enforced in his parish if his Honor only gave the word of command. He was one of the spokesmen of the church delegation that called on the Mayor a few days ago to request action on the excise question. Father O'Hare goes on record with the statement that no matter what the police say, there are only two saloons now really closed in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. One of these is kept by Peter Reilly at 534 Manhattan Avenue; the other by a man named Miller in Franklin Street opposite the car stables.

Father O'Hare is an Ulsterman. He was born in Newry, County Down, Feb. 17, 1848, and was brought up in the Fourth Ward in this city, where he became identified with the movement of Father Mathew. He was graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier and subsequently finished his education in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore. He was ordained by the late Bishop John Loughlin in 1872 and assigned to the Brooklyn Cathedral, where he remained seven years. He was then transferred to St. John's Chapel, finally receiving the appointment to his present charge July 22, 1884.

Father O'Hare is a medium-sized, thickset man of healthy aspect, with a face indicating much determination and strength of character. Had he devoted himself to the science of arms instead of divinity, he would have been the precise kind of a fighter that Sheridan liked. He is a power for good in the special field which he occupies. He has organized a prosperous church, which he rescued from debt, building also a large school and a substantial parochial residence. There are 5,000 churchgoers in his congregation. These people are chiefly workers and small traders. Many of them are employed on the street railroads and in the various manufactories peculiar to the district.

The aim of the pastor is to combine their spiritual and material life. His heart is enlisted in their cause, and the only corner he approves of is that on which the local savings bank is situated, a few doors from his house. His calling necessarily makes Father O'Hare intimately acquainted with the wants of the neighborhood. It is the physical and moral ruin that excessive drinking creates which has enlisted the sympathies of this practical priest.

It is not alone through the exercise of his clerical functions that Father O'Hare has secured the confidence of his people. He also goes among them as a man during their working hours and has always a happy word or a genial smile for men engaged in the walks of industry and a corresponding frown for the loafer and the tout. The saloon keepers fear and respect him as a man of action and of common sense. His character and achievements stand out as examples of benevolence and of emulation. Father O'Hare stands well with all elements in the community.

Catholics recognize him as a worthy and devoted pastor, and Protestants as a good citizen and a genial and capable man who allows no tradition to hamper his active co-operation with them in every good and meritorious work.

When Col. Alexander S. Bacon and the temperance societies of which he is the head in the City of Churches, selected Father O'Hare as a co-laborer and a spokesman in their cause they made no mistake. Father O'Hare's affiliation with the delegation to Mayor Wurster has been a tower of strength to the Sunday closing movement in the Eastern District and a staggering rebuke to the City power and its chain of cohorts up and down through all the grades of society from the City Hall to the tavern and the gambling house.

NEW CHANGES TO BE MADE

Tammany's Committee on Organization to Meet To-night—Mr. Purroy to Remain Chairman.

Tammany's Committee on Organization, which consists of twenty-five members from each Assembly District, will meet to-night and organize.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy will be re-elected Chairman, and practically all the old officers on the committee will be continued in office.

Each Assembly district delegation will hand in the names of its two executive members, and after the adjournment of the Committee on Organization the "new" Executive Committee will meet. It will be substantially the same committee as that of last year.

There will probably not be any material change in the make-up of the standing committees, the Chairmen of which have seats in the Executive Committee. Congressman George B. McClellan will be re-elected Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, John C. Sheehan of the Finance Committee, Congressman Cummings of the Printing Committee, and Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin of the Law Committee.

These announcements may not be made to-night.

The Executive Committee will organize by re-electing ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin as President.

HOUSE WARMING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Closing Meeting of the Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

Prof. R. C. Carpenter of Cornell University presided yesterday at the meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at 12 West Thirty-first Street.

H. Eisert of Baltimore read a paper on "The Cooling of Closed Rooms." Hugh J. Herron read one on "Screwed Fittings for High Pressure." Mr. Herron said there is an average of one death a week from explosions of steam pipes, which are really explosions of defective pipe fittings. "Forged fittings," he said, "are the most reliable."

Several speakers referred to the accident on the steamer St. Paul, and the explosion in Hammerstein's Olympia, caused apparently by weak fittings. All the speakers argued in favor of the use of cast-iron fittings as a matter of precaution.

The committee on a standard for ventilation recommended that for all buildings, such as schools and asylums, occupied almost entirely by children and youths under fifteen years of age, the mimimum amount of air for ventilation shall be 1,300 cubic feet an hour for each person; in buildings occupied by children over fifteen years, 2,000 cubic feet an hour, and in buildings lighted partly or wholly by gas, 3,000 cubic feet an hour.

A. A. Carey, B. F. Stangland, and Henry Adams were appointed a Committee on Tests. They will make investigations, and gather information regarding patent ventilating apparatus.

Several topics concerning house heating were discussed in the afternoon.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Stewart A. Jellett, the retiring President. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Board of Managers.

Women Advocating Cleanliness.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The Women's Civic League of Cincinnati has attempted to bring about many reforms in the manners and customs of the Queen City. Last Spring the league made an urgent appeal to the Board of Administration for sand piles to be scattered over the city that the children might play in them. Later the league suggested to the Mayor that cuspidors be placed along the edge of the sidewalks so that men might expectorate into them. A few days ago one of the members of the league, while riding on a street car, saw a policeman who was chewing tobacco and spurting the saliva on the floor. This lady reported the incident to the league. The women addressed an appeal to the Mayor, and his Honor, Mayor John M. Caldwell, issued an order to the police force, forbidding expectoration either on street cars or on the sidewalks. The Women's Civic League is becoming a powerful political agency in municipal affairs.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A VAUDEVILLE NOVELTY.—Real novelties in vaudeville are very scarce, but Manager F. F. Proctor secured one by cable yesterday, through Rubini, his Paris agent. It is an act given by the Parkins, in which two dudes and two pretty girls execute an eccentric quadrille. The men suddenly vanish, and reappear as gigantic human heads nearly four feet high. These mysterious heads seem to be endowed with life. They eat, drink, and sleep, the eyes roll, the foreheads wrinkle, the ears and lips move, and the features express joy, sorrow, and other emotions. The Parkins and a team of musical clowns, known as Long and Little, will sail for New-York in two weeks, and will appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace next month.

—MANAGER ARONSON COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Judge McCarthy, in the City Court, issued an order yesterday committing Manager Rudolph Aronson to jail for contempt of court. The commitment was given to Deputy Sheriff Walgering late in the day, but had not been served at a late hour last night. Mr. Aronson neglected to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings on Dec. 2, and on Dec. 17 he was fined $25 for this contempt. He has not paid this fine, and for this contempt the commitment to jail was issued.

—GARRICK THEATRE.—In spite of the success of "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" at the Garrick Theatre, it must be withdrawn after next week, as Stuart Robson's engagement will then close. The Hollands will then return to the house, Feb. 3, and revive "A Social Highwayman," which made a great hit there early in the season. Since then the Hollands have presented the play in Boston, Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other large cities, and everywhere it has proved a great success.

—IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—A change of bill was made at the Irving Place Theatre last night, when "Sie Wird Gekuesst," a German farce, was produced for the first time in this country. It enlisted the services of nearly all the best artists of the company, and kept the audience laughing from the rise of the curtain to its close. To-night, Goethe's "Faust" will be presented, at popular prices, with Bruno Geidner in the title role, Mr. Eggeling as Mephistopheles, and Miss Durand as Gretchen.

—MRS. WIDMER'S BENEFIT.—The benefit performance given at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon, in aid of Mrs. Henry Widmer, widow of the late leader of Mr. Daly's orchestra, resulted in a fund of about $1,000 for the relief of the beneficiary. Mr. Daly's company played "The Two Escutcheons," and the audience was very enthusiastic. This play will be continued at Daly's only until next Monday night. On Tuesday night "The Countess Gucki" will be produced.

—SHANNON OF THE SIXTH.—In "Shannon of The Sixth," a new romantic drama by Edward E. Kidder, which W. H. Power is to produce soon, a vivid picture is drawn of life in India that illustrates both the bright and dark sides of that peculiar country. A view of the Brahmin Temple of the Moon, near Delhi, will be a leading scenic feature of the play.

—RUSS WHYTAL'S NEW PLAY.—Manager Frank S. Cotter is trying to secure a theatre in this city for the production of Russ Whytal's new play, in which both Mrs. Whytal and the author will have parts quite different from those they are impersonating in "For Fair Virginia" and "Agatha Dene."

—A FINE SOUVENIR.—The New-York Dramatic Chronicle has issued a very pretty and useful souvenir. It consists of excellent likenesses of all the New-York theatrical managers, printed on one large sheet of paper, and admirably adapted for framing.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting. Call at present employer's Wednesday and Thursday between 10 and 2 o'clock. 100 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A first-class chambermaid and a good, plain seamstress; can sew on the machine; in a private family; has eight years' city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as competent chambermaid and seamstress; five years' best city references; employer can be seen; no postals answered. 224 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework; good city references. 472 Columbus Av., Maddock's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress in a small private family; has five years' city references. H. J., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or laundress; best references. 38 Amsterdam Av., top floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Swedish girls; highly recommended. 239 East 79th St., Dahlqvist's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By English Protestant as competent chambermaid; best city references. 160 West 17th St.; M. C. Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Good reference; city or country. 209 East 28th St.

Companions.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES POSITION AS traveling companion to party going to Europe; best city and personal references. Address, by letter, Miss K. J. B., care of R. Franklin, 11 West 28th St.

Cooks.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two girls; a Vienna girl as first-class cook and baker; competent in all branches; very economical; city or country; best references. Advertiser, 136 West 33d St.

COOK.—By respectable aged French cook; wishes easy place; understands little English; no objection to the country; wages no object. 555 West Broadway, top floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant, who understands good family cooking; good baker; will do plain washing; good reference. P., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; no washing; best city reference. M. S., 34 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By an active American woman; would take entire charge of kitchen; no objection to washing; best city reference. N. M., 317 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a thorough, excellent cook; wages, $25; city or near by; best city reference. Annie McCormick, care of Mrs. O'Conner, 214 East 42d St.

COOK.—By an experienced young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 208 East 38th St.; Barker's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable, willing, neat German Protestant; good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St.

COOK, &c.—By a tidy North German; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; makes all kinds desserts, pastry; good baker; best city references; last employer seen. 109 West 46th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a small family; no washing; good references. Advertiser, 56 West 28th St., Hunt's bell.

COOK.—First-class, economical cook; three years best city references. 210 East 28th St., two flights up.

COOK.—By competent cook and manager; personal city reference. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman; good plain cook; small private family; neat and reliable; Protestant; reference. E. B., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French girl as first-class cook; good references; wages, $30 to $35. Ekerlann, 222 West 35th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; will do housework; small family; willing and obliging. 519 2d Av.

COOK.—By good cook; good soups, roasts, pie and bread baker; best city references. 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; would go out by the day on reasonable terms; best reference. 216 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent English cook to take full charge of kitchen; good wages expected; best references. A. B., 61 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; assist with washing; best city references. 210 East 28th St., two flights up.

COOK.—Respectable woman as first-class cook; best city references; no objection to the country. 50 Prospect Place, near 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By girl as cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good city reference. 243 East 46th St., Davisy's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; best references from last employer. 211 East 95th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young German Protestant; good cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; best city reference. 114 West 17th St.

COOK.—By competent cook; day or week. 639 6th Av.; McHugh's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day; cook, wash, iron, or do any kind of work in flat by week; sleep home; best city reference. 165 East 32d St., second floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes, also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French children's dressmaker and fine seamstress; nine years' reference from last place; been working three years with Best & Co. 52 East 79th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter; stylish trimmer; late of Neatherley's, 5th Av.; by day or at home. Mme. Lennard, 1,024 3d Av., near 61st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker, stylish, to take work home or to go out by the day; suits reasonable. Mme. Lomet, 325 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter, fitter; day, week or month; evening, street gowns; remodelling so as to look new; best family references. Corbitt, 215 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, to go out by the day in private family. Parisian Dressmaker, 249 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; go out by the day; good cutter and fitter; trimmer; would go short distance in the country. 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by day; can cut, fit, and remodel; city reference; terms, $1.50. 50 West 100th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a refined young lady; speaks French, German, Spanish, and some English; experienced governess; good lady's companion; accomplished seamstress; no objection to travel. T. L., 112 West 29th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By refined lady of some experience and cheerful disposition as housekeeper and ladies' companion; accustomed to travel; capable manage; reference from present employer. Housekeeper, Box 190 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a managing housekeeper, who is thoroughly qualified for such work; good manager; very economical; highly recommended; best city references; disengaged Feb. 1. E. J. K., 206 Madison Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman to do general housework, will go short distance in country; good washer and ironer; good bread baker; good reference. 138 West 19th St.; rear, top floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—As first-class French lady's maid; age, 28; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good dressmaker and hairdresser; good references. L. C. Milot, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; excellent hairdresser, packer, and seamstress; first-class references. Lallemand, 158 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl; good dressmaker. 406 East 72d St. Linderose.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaking English; understand dressmaking, hairdressing, packing; city references. Parisenne, 209 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young German; good references. J. W., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress, or chamberwork; can wait on invalid ladies; good city references; 340 East 81st St.; ring fourth bell.

MAID.—By thoroughly competent French maid for a family going to Europe in February; best city references. 38 East 21st St., present employer's.

MAID.—French; first-class maid; just arrived from London; speaks English fluently; good hairdresser and dressmaker; good references. M. G. Milot, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser; first-class city references. Louise, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a strong girl, to travel with a lady; an invalid not objected to; well recommended. L. H., 204 East 54th St.

MAID, &c.—By competent German maid or nurse; middle-aged; experienced dressmaker. 217 East 32d St., present employer's.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference from last employer. 224 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French person as first-class laundress in private family; good reference. 229 West 19th St., Klefer's bell.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in first-class private family; disengaged on Feb. 1; best reference from present employer. Bella Hall, care of W. L. Stowe, Great Neck, L. I.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress and to assist in chamberwork; private family; city or country; good city reference. 321 East 24th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman; first-class laundress; go out by day or week; will assist with other work; personal city reference. 282 West 31st St., Room 10.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, willing to assist with chamberwork; has two years' reference from last place. Laundress, 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress in a private family. 209 East 44th St., care of Hokenson.

LAUNDRESS.—Experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $20. 157 East 52d St., top bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; by the day; two years' references from last place. W., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in private family; best references from last employer. 211 East 95th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a French woman to take charge of baby or children; is well experienced and reliable; best of city references; speaks no English. 247 West 26th St.; ring Camus's bell.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland, experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By an infant's nurse; thoroughly capable in every capacity; best references from last employer; willing to travel. S. S., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—As competent nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman, or lady in confinement; long experience; moderate; best reference. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By middle-aged American as child's or invalid's nurse; city or country; personal reference. K. R., 219 2d Av.

NURSE.—By a French girl as experienced nurse for grown children; can give best reference. B.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as parlormaid and to assist with washing; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 115 West 53d St., Gray's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Knowledge of dressmaking; willing to assist with light duties; city or country; city reference. 231 East 26th St.; Mullen's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—First class; all kinds family sewing, dressmaking, and children's clothes. Sanford, 106 West 42d St.

SEWING.—By a young lady to go out by the day sewing or take sewing home. Miss Ryan, 317 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts.; first floor, front.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; can carve; understands wines; all kinds salads; would do little chamberwork if needed; best city references. M. J. D., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent waitress; would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; excellent city references. K. B., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress with a first-class private family; four years' reference from last city place. M. M., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge dining room, serve all courses, make salads, carve; city or country; best reference. Call, two days, 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; city reference. 122 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; best city reference. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class Swedish girl; best references. Gourdier, 284 East 24th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; best city reference. 131 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—